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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The MADRAS COURIER of the 21st ultimo, received yesterday by Dawk, states that the WOODFORD had not arrived there on that day; and we are therefore inclined to think, that the Report, which prevailed so generally on Wednesday afternoon, of intelligence having been received of that Vessel's arrival and of Lord Amherst having been sworn in; must have originated in some misconception.

Lord Mayor's Day in Dublin.—Every friend of Irish tranquillity and comfort will be pleased to read the reported proceeding on the Lord Mayor's day in Dublin. If we are asked the ground of our congratulation, we can only answer negatively, that it consists in what was *not* done or suffered on that occasion, more than in any thing very striking or remarkable which was really transacted. There were no Orange ribands in the streets—no offensive toasts at table—no provoking tunes performed—no narrow selection of company, to the least, nor embittering exclusion on factions and inhospitable motives. That the mere absence of gross and barbarous improprieties should be hailed with joy, as a step towards improvement, is an undoubted satire on the preceding condition of public taste and manners among the corporation of Dublin. To be praised for mere decency ought to make them blush. But we must not discourage an infant virtue, by weighing it too minutely. The LORD-LIEUTENANT appears to have been present at this civic festival. When his health was drank, he returned thanks in a short speech, from which we quote the following passage:—"I have witnessed calamity amongst you, and have, thank Heaven, happily succeeded in steering you through it." His Excellency refers, we suppose, to the late famine as the particular calamity through which he has assisted in steering the people of Ireland. So far as an active distribution may have gone, of the funds supplied to him by the noble munificence of this nation, or extorted from the slow and hesitating dabbles in "political economy" among the King's advisers, Lord WELLESLEY perhaps deserves the praise which he thus assumes: but if his Lordship means to proceed further, and to assert that he or any one else has yet steered Ireland through her other calamities, we refer to the newspapers of the last fortnight for facts which will induce him to qualify so extraordinary a boast. With the sole exception of a failing crop, there seems to be no evil of that long list experienced by the people of the south of Ireland last winter, which does not threaten to prey upon them now again, unless by some miracle the standing grievances of the country, and that deep spirit of disaffection which they have generated, shall be rooted out before the approaching winter solstice. An Irish PALINURUS has more than one storm to encounter before he can arrive in port.

The following Extracts are from the SCOTSMAN, of the 12th of October.

London, Wednesday, October 9.—Mr. Samuel Brooks, of the Strand, died on Sunday, at Margate, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Brooks was Treasurer of the Westminster Association for preserving the Purity of Election; and was always one of the most zealous supporters of Sir Francis Burrell and the Opposition Candidates at the Westminster Elections.

Young Napoleon.—It will be long before the French revert to the birth-day of the young Bourbon Prince, as an epoch in the same interesting manner in which they refer to that of young Napoleon, an event associated with most of their recollections. I admired a fine young lady lately, and asked her age, supposing her to be twelve years old, "You mistake, Sir," said her mamma, "Napoleon is but eleven; she was born the day after Le Roi de Rome!" This she added with a sigh, the cause of which could not be misunderstood.—*Letter from Paris.*

Licenses to sell Beer.—There is a house not fifty miles from Brixton, which a month ago might have been worth three or at most four hundred pounds. Last week this highly fortunate house obtained a sort of ideal additional value, which for want of a more descriptive appellation, Mr. Buxton would call a vested right. This house has obtained magisterial permission to sell beer, and a tenant offered two thousand guineas instantly for the property. It has come however into the hands of an eminent London brewer, at, it is supposed, somewhere about two thousand five hundred pounds.

French Trial by Jury.—Of all the instruments of deception and oppression, a perversion of the trial by jury is the worst; and of all the perversions of this mode of trial, the perversion in France is the most complete. In forming the thing called a Jury in France, the Prefect, an officer appointed by and removable at the pleasure of the Ministry, selects, at his own discretion, the names of 72 persons. From the list so formed, the President of the Royal Court, with the Procureur-General, or public prosecutor, strikes out 36. The accused then strikes out nine; the Procureur General nine more, and of the remaining 18, the first 12 drawn from a vase are the Jury: two *supplements*, or substitutes in case of need, are added from the remainder. The proceeding therefore may be thus summed up:—one officer of the Crown chooses 72 persons out of whom other officers of the Crown reject 45, and the prisoner nine. It is not necessary, moreover, that the Jury should be unanimous in condemnation; a majority of eight to four is sufficient in any case. Yet a body of men so chosen is held up as a protection to the subject against the Judges chosen by the Crown!—The mischief of such a state of things is, that instead of being a protection for innocence against corrupt Judges, a body of men so chosen is a protection for corrupt Judges against public opinion and public indignation. Judges have frequently a character to support; they are at least marked men; and if they pervert justice for political purposes, they will generally have some regard to decency of the means in the pursuit of the worst ends. But a packed Jury, brought together merely to perform one act of iniquity, feel no individual responsibility. They deliberate out of Court; the names of the dissentients are not known; they give their decision without assigning any reasons; they do their dirty work separate, and are forgotten. That which is best is when corrupted the worst. As a Jury chosen by lot would be a most efficient check upon a despotic Government, so a packed Jury, such as we have described, is the worst instrument of cruelty and murder. While such a system prevails in France, we are fully warranted in considering every person executed for a political offence, as a person killed directly by the ruling faction for the support of their ill-gotten power. It would be a gross abuse of terms, a wilful misunderstanding of facts, to treat the fraudulent proceeding,

with a packed Jury, as a legal trial, for the result of which the royal family and the Ministers are not accountable. With packed Juries, any faction which a combination of despots forces upon France, can murder as many Frenchmen as it pleases. It operates at a distance—but it operates with certainty; and it would be as childish to make a difference between this and any other sort of violence, as to distinguish between the murderer who levels his victim with a rifle, and him who uses a dagger. Happily for mankind, these delusions do not impose on the mass of the people. Jefferies is not the less execrated, and was not the less punished, because he perpetrated his cruelties through the medium of Juries.—Again, we would warn the ruling faction in France, not to enter on the career of blood;—we would warn them, at least, not to deceive themselves in thinking to deceive others, by shutting their eyes to the guilt which accompanies judicial murders, and the punishment which may follow them.—*Traveller.*

Bourbon Policy.—The following pleasant story is told in a private letter from Paris. "What edifying pains the Bourbons are taking to remind the French nation of the 'good old times' in every possible particular; in the influence of favourite ladies at court, and the laudable application of the national revenue to purposes of gallantry; as well as in the ferocious revenge of despotism! Madame de Cayla is a great favourite with the King; and many persons wondered that M. de Villele should be made President of the Council, as it was supposed, the lady would exert her influence for her friend Peyroutet. The circumstance, however, is explained in the following manner. His Majesty, in his hours of dalliance with this lady, amuses himself throwing little paper pellets into her neck (which it may be said *en passant* is a very fine one, considering her age). Now, these little flying *billets-doux* turn out to be simply Bank bills of 1000 francs each. Some ultra extraordinary demands having lately been made upon the King's purse, these tempting missives were not of such frequent flight as one of the parties could have wished, in consequence of which she mentioned the circumstance to the most proper person, M. Villele, the Minister of Finance! His gallantry was touched, and to renew the tender correspondence with fitting effect, he gave to his Majesty, each time that he met him to *travailler seul*, a little packet of ten bills of the usual amount. The mornings after these meetings, the lady was sure to arrive by pure accident from her country house, and the Minister of Finance became President of the Council.

Proclamation of England to the Italians.—The nice agreement between the proclamation of England to the Italians, and that of the Neapolitans to their countrymen, is worthy of remark. In 1814, England says to the Italians, "Call us, and we will hasten to you, and then our forces joined will effect that Italy may become what in the best of times she was, and what Spain now is." In 1830, an Italian Government, the offspring of that spirit which was raised by the money, the arms, and the arguments of England, speaking to its subjects, has the same sentiments, and, in referring to the case of Spain, nearly the same words. Will posterity believe, that at the date of the last appeal, the Government of England was leagued in close and tender union with a gang of crowned apostates, for the subversion of the liberty and independence of Italy, and the permanent establishment of foreign sway and military despotism in that devoted country—in that country to which England had but just before communicated the most noble sentiments of liberty and independence, and feelings of bitter hatred against foreign interference and despotic power! The storm which has already burst in Spain and Portugal, which has been smothered in Italy, and which promises to overwhelm legitimate tyranny in Europe, was raised by England; by that country of which Mr. Canning was the foreign Minister, when her civil and military servants on the Continent were taught to inflame the people of Europe against the interference of foreigners, and the despotic power of unconstitutional rulers. Till Buonaparte was deserted by the Emperor Alexander, his personal friend; and by the Emperor Joseph, his attached father-in-law, the Ministers who succeeded Mr. Canning kept up the cry of "Liberty and Independence." They sent money,

soldiers, arguments, promises of support, and professions of inviolable attachment to those who were practising the lesson first taught by Mr. Canning, and for a while repeated by themselves. But when the spirit, which they raised, had served their purpose—when the people of Europe, inflamed by their appeals, and encouraged by their support, had succeeded in demolishing the power of the hated Buonaparte, these same Ministers basely deserted the cause of the people of Europe, forgot all their fine professions and liberal promises, and delivered over their gallant enthusiastic and successful dupes as victims for sacrifice on the altar of legitimate spoliation and tyranny.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Garrison at Madrid.—Last Tuesday, (Oct. 8) the subalterns (*sous-officiers*) of all the regiments in garrison at Madrid, partook of a fraternal banquet. They afterwards paraded through the principal streets, and along the beautiful promenade of the Prado, singing hymns to LIBERTY, to the sound of the music of the different regiments. An immense multitude accompanied them, and made the air resound with patriotic buzzes.—*Constitutionnel.*

English Espionage.—A French Gentleman of rank and high family connexion arrived in London a few days ago, and presented himself, in obedience to the usual forms, at the Alien-Office. The day after, one of the officers of this office went to the tavern where the gentleman resided, and demanded to see the proprietor, to whom he put a number of questions; amongst others, whether his guest was visited by many persons, their names and abode, his habits, and probably with a view of ingratiating himself with the master of the house, hinted that he had better look sharp for payment, assigning as a reason, that he (the Alien office man) had found a tavern bill which the French Gentleman had lost out of his pocket, and concluded by offering the assistance of the Alien-office to the master of the house, if ever he should stand in need of it, provided he furnished him with every information he desired relative to his guest. The following morning he again appeared, bringing the gentleman's passport (which it was stated at the Alien-office the day before had been mislaid) as a pretext for another visit, after which he renewed his enquiries and promises to the master of the house, adding that his guest was to depart the next evening, and that he ought to look sharp for his bill, desiring him most particularly to find out the names of the visitors to the stranger, for which he declared he would call the next day.

Dr. Chalmers.—Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow left London on Monday (Oct. 7) for that city. During his short stay he preached four sermons, which were attended by overflowing congregations. Among his hearers, on Sunday evening last, were Messrs. Canning, Vansittart, and Wilberforce.

Buenos Ayres.—Letters were yesterday received from Buenos Ayres to the 19th July, at which time every thing is represented to have been in a quiet and prosperous state within the whole district embraced by the La Plata Government. The Administration of Rivadavia continued to give great satisfaction, and his judicious measures promised to insure permanent tranquillity. He had introduced an efficient kind of police as well within the town, as along the high roads, and in his general plans of economy, had greatly improved the finances of the country, and inspired confidence. The Government had money enough for its wants, and the mercantile intercourse with the interior was increasing. The new bank had hitherto commenced its operations. Arms and military stores were a complete drug in the market, and selling at auction at very low prices; an evident sign, as one letter says, of the tranquillity of the country, and the likelihood of its continuance.

Curious Notice.—The following notice was distributed at the doors of Edmonstone Church, on the 10th of Sept. after a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Hawker:—

"A tradesman, of domestic habits and a retired life, between 30 and 40 years of age, who has been some time in a respectable trade in London, by which he has acquired of this world's goods from £2,000 to £10,000; but, from his situation in life, has not had an opportunity of settling himself with a companion of similar habits—(he trusts he will be found of an accommo-

ating disposition, and determined to make every one, with whom he has to do, comfortable to the utmost of his power—is desirous of meeting with a female of similar habits and circumstances in life, well versed in domestic concerns, good tempered, obliging to her friends, yet not extravagant or given to much company; neat in her appearance—of light complexion; but, above all, having the grace of God in her heart, and believing Jesus Christ to be all in all to poor miserable sinners. The limits of this paper will not admit of any further description; but should this meet the eye of any one influenced by the same spirit that dictated the above, have no doubt of spending the present state in comfort, and the eternal in everlasting happiness. A line, addressed to A. B. C., 46, Wellington Street, Goswell-street-road, appointing an interview any day in October next, will be attended to with all secrecy."

Invasion of the Peninsula.—By the further extracts which we present this day from the Spanish journals, it will be perceived that the probability or possibility of an invasion of the Peninsula by the troops of the Holy Alliance is become matter of general discussion in Spain. Writers reason on the chances of success: those who are on the popular side determine of course that the balance is against the invaders; whilst it may be feared that the enemies of the new order of things would rather see superstition and despotism re-established even by foreign bayonets, than witness, as they otherwise must witness, the diffusion of rational freedom of thought and action. The Allied Sovereigns will be pleased to observe, before they meet at Verona, that the Spaniards have never interfered with them or their affairs during the struggle for liberty—they have not, like the French Revolutionists, issued offers of fraternization, or called upon the "oppressed people of other countries to cast off the yoke of tyranny." So that if an attack is made upon Spain by any foreign power, it will be one of the most unprovoked aggressions of modern times. It will exceed in atrocity that of Buonaparte himself, because he was able to plead in his behalf the surrender of the kingdom made to him at Bayonne by this very Ferdinand and his father Charles. The Allied Sovereigns will have nothing to plead but the insolence of power impelling them to acts of hostility against the rights and privileges of their fellow-creatures in a distant country. From the fate of Buonaparte we sincerely hope they will learn prudence if not justice: for, wishing success to the cause of Spanish liberty, and believing that it will triumph over foreign as well as domestic opposition, we would still have it triumph with as little bloodshed as possible: we would neither have its adherents inflict nor suffer misery. But our belief is, that those who shall imitate the conduct of Buonaparte in the invasion of Spain, will be most likely to experience similar results.

The case of Naples cannot, we should think, be instanced as a proof of the great liberality or equity of those who govern Europe: yet is even that case much less shocking than would be the invasion of Spain; for Ferdinand of Naples went himself to the Congress, at Laybach, and brought back with him the troops that were to oppress the South of Italy. Ferdinand of Spain rests in the midst of his subjects, and sanctions all their acts. Ah! let not the Allied Sovereigns be the first to inform those subjects that their King is insincere—that he has sighed for external aid to liberate him from the necessity of governing according to the principles of a free constitution—that the winds have been able to

"Waft his sighs from Ebro to the Pole,"

and, that the ruffians of the north are on their way to free him from the thralldom of promises and oaths! For be it observed, that the King of Spain, if treacherous at all, is doubly so; he is not in the position of some kings, who, when brought into conflict with their subjects, have heard no voice raised in their behalf. There have been certain slaves of his supposed prejudices, or of their own, who have shed their blood in defence of his absolute rights—his guards, for example! Why did he not join or head them if he belonged to their party? On the contrary, he saw some fall, and signed the execution of others. A civil war is

also sprung up in Catalonia: a King of any activity would soon have found the means of joining the rebels, and would thus have given them the sanction of the Royal presence, if he had wished for their success. FERDINAND, on the contrary, denounces their proceedings as treasonable—cites them to submission, and threatens their obstinacy with destruction. It is clear, therefore, that he is alike treacherous to friends and foes, and has betrayed both, if he is insincere in his acceptance of the Constitution; and what other effect could the entrance of a foreign army into the Peninsula have, than to inform Spaniards of all parties that their King was hollow and insincere?

As we intimated above, we make these observations tending to deter the Allied Sovereigns from invading Spain, through the love of humanity only; for invade it when they please, we have no great fear of the result—they will not find Neapolitans on the other side of the Pyrenees. On the contrary, the cause of liberty will perhaps be more likely to thrive by the very efforts which they make for its destruction: but then, we fear, it can thus only thrive by sanguinary means, and with much bloodshed, which we sincerely deprecate. Therefore it is, that we wish the Spaniards to be left to themselves.

Spain:—Madrid, Sept. 20.—The papers of the 18th contain the address of the King to the Spaniards. This manifesto has produced the best effect on the minds of the Liberals, while their adversaries look upon this piece in the same light as on those which the Prince Royal of Naples published under the Constitutional yoke; but the fact is, that the Ministers had no great trouble to obtain the signature of the King, for he readily acquiesced in their desire.

The Neapolitan General, William Pepe, arrived at Madrid on the 16th, in the evening, and was well received by the Patriots. There are many conjectures respecting his return, which is said to be occasioned by the change in our Ministry. It is said that it is in agitation to form three Neapolitan legions, which will be sent by sea to Calabria; but sensible people ask, where are the soldiers? unless they should be formed of Spaniards, and then a decree of the Cortes would be required. The Neapolitan and Piedmontese companies in Catalonia are composed of only 150 men, of whom one kind are Spaniards. Others pretend that General Pepe will have a command in Catalonia; but this, too, would be against the Constitution, which declares that no foreigner can have a chief command in the National Army. At all events, his return is supposed to have some political object.

The proceedings of the Provisional Government at Urgel, the Congress of Verona, and the preparations making in the French fortresses on the Pyrenees, excite great attention: the fears of a foreign invasion increase so much, that in political meetings we already hear people speak of plans of defence, of alliances with Portugal, and even with England, to which all kinds of concessions would be made. It seems, in fact, more than probable that the treaty with Portugal will soon be concluded; and on the other hand, very great hopes are built on the aid of Great Britain in case of foreign invasion.

The SPECTATOR of the 19th contains some very sensible reflections on the alarming reports which at present circulate in the capital: it is to be observed that this paper is at present the organ of the Ministry:—

"The reports of a foreign invasion which some friends to despotism spread in the capital, have alarmed some Liberals, who fear that the fate of Spain will be decided at the Congress at Verona. The former are very foolish, and the latter are uneasy with little reason.

"The Congress at Verona will not be like that of Laybach; for though the other clouds which obscure the political horizon permitted it to be held, there will be no perjured King to go to the forge of Vulcan to ask chains and fetters for his honest subjects, without their having committed any crimes, but that of having asked, with all the respect due to the majesty of the throne, the enjoyment of their imprescriptible rights. The Con-

gress of Verona will not treat the Spaniards with the contempt which was shown towards the Neapolitans by that at Laybach; the case is very different, Naples was at the commencement of its political regeneration, and had but few resources to continue it, if obstacles were thrown in the way. Revolutions cannot be sustained but by firmness, heroism, and above all by sacrifices. There were few individuals in that nation who had reason to fear for their lives if a re-action took place. The vices contracted in our education, founded on the unpromising principles of feudalism and slavery, the effeminacy and luxury prevailing in a happy climate and fruitful soil, where even factitious wants may be easily supplied, enervate the mind and attach man too much to the earth for him to display that heroism which is requisite in following the career of liberty. The Diplomats at Laybach were sensible of these truths, and acted upon them. Supported by an artful intrigue, which was favoured by treachery, executed tyrannically, they overthrew liberty in that beautiful part of Italy. The rapid victories of the Austrians in Naples paralyzed the efforts of the brave Piedmontese, so that the whole peninsula remained under a foreign yoke. Unhappy Italy, thou deservedst a better fate! Thou wilt yet obtain it—the light of the age cannot retrograde.”

The writer then proceeds to show the small advantage that the Holy Alliance would be likely to reap from an attack on Spain, and the disadvantages which would almost inevitably accrue to them from it, which he shows infinitely to preponderate.

He then examines the various pretexts which might be alleged for such an enterprise, the futility of which he exposes at length. The accounts from the interior are not quite so satisfactory as by the last mails. Zaldivar has again disturbed the tranquillity of the province of Cadix, where the troops were preparing for a fresh expedition. A pamphlet has been published, “on the necessity of establishing a Provisional Regency.”

Bayonne, Sept. 26.—We have nothing new from the neighbouring provinces. The defection of the bands continues, in consequence of the rapid movements of the Constitutional columns in various directions. Sixty men belonging to the bands of Vrance and Zabala arrived yesterday in the port of Socoa, in France, flying from their own country on board of three boats, which they ran ashore on the coast. The Constitutional troops occupy at this time the whole coast from Fontarabia to Bilbao, so that it will not be easy for the factious to escape. The 40 men who came to the Lazaretto, having belonged to these same bands, after having stayed two days at Bayonne, left it to go to Irati, in order to take up arms again. We need not state, that they received from the Committee of Eguia the assistance necessary for this journey. It is to be hoped that we shall see them return by way of Socoa, for there are among the number some who have made this tour more than once.

We are still without positive information respecting the operations of General Espinosa; we only know that he is still in the Valley of Roncal, preparing the siege of Irati, which is not likely to give him much trouble.

Impudence.—Sir Francis Bordett having eulogized the people of Cornwall, as “being with remarkable unanimity the zealous Advocates of Reform” (a fact proved over and over again by the numbers and spirit of their county and other public meetings) the Courier asserts, that so far from such being the case, “nineteen out of twenty” are anti Reformers!!

Corporal George.—A gentleman applied a few days ago at Brixton-gaol to see corporal George, who was sentenced to 12 months’ imprisonment (and works at the tread mill) by a Court-martial, for accusing Colonel Gore of officer-like conduct. Although he had an order to see the corporal, signed by the visiting Magistrates, the gaoler refused to admit him unless in the presence of a third person. The gentleman had an interview with George in the presence of a visiting Magistrate, and is about to commence legal proceedings, in favour of corporal George.—*Evening Paper.*

The new Foreign Secretary.—The congratulatory visit lately paid by the Foreign Ministers to Mr. Canning was attended with circumstances which greatly excited the risible muscles of the representatives of the continental potentates. The deficiency of the newly-made Secretary in the French language is well known, and when the Count De ——— made the kind enquiry, “Votre santé est-elle bonne?” Mr. C. promptly answered, “Je suis bon; et j’espère que vous êtes aussi bon que moi.” The mingled sentiments which this reply excited in the minds of the Ambassadors were evident in their smile. Finding that they would never be able to understand each other in French, a conversation ensued, partly in French and partly in English; and what with the broken-French of the Foreign Secretary, and the broken English of the Ambassadors, a scene took place, not surpassed by the confusion of tongues at Babel.—*Quiz.*

Sanguinary Fanaticism.—In the village of Wende, in Nassau, a woman has murdered her three children. She perpetrated the horrid act in cold blood, and declares that she hoped thereby to provoke her husband to kill her, in order that he might be brought to trial and hanged as the murderer. Had this taken place, she was confident that they would all five have immediately met in Heaven. She regrets that her pious plan has been disappointed, as she says, through her husband’s want of feeling. The disease with which this poor woman is afflicted is one which belongs to the age!—*German paper, Sept. 22.*

English Settlement in Illinois.—We conversed a few days since with a respectable young gentleman recently returned to this country from the English settlement in Illinois, in the prairies whereof he had passed two years; and he stated to us, that in Mr. Birkbeck’s residence, there exists every comfort and elegance to be met with in a respectable establishment; that he has collected a handsome library, and has his regular musical parties. If this be true (and there is no doubt concerning it) we look indeed with wonder at the rapid strides with which civilised life advances, and almost regard it as a dream of romance, that the polite arts should be now flourishing in any form, where but a few years ago no sound was heard save the dismal yell of savages or the war-hoop of sable warriors.—*Ministerial paper.*

Relics.—Stephens, in his *Traité préparatif d’Apologie, pour Herodote*, says, “A Monk of St. Anthony having been at Jerusalem, saw there several relics; among which were, a bit of the Finger of the Holy Ghost, as sound and entire as it had ever been; the Snout of the Seraphim that appeared to St. Francis; one of the Nails of a Cherubim; one of the Ribs of the *Verbum caro factum* (the Word made flesh); some Rays of the Star which appeared to the three Kings in the East; a Vial of St. Michael’s Sweet when he was fighting against the Devil; a Hem of Joseph’s Garment, which he wore when he cleaved his wood,” &c.—Henry III. of England was a great hoarder of relics. He informed his Council, on one occasion, that the Grand Master of the Templars had sent him a vial containing a small portion of the precious Blood of Christ, which he had shed upon the Cross, and attested to be genuine by the Patriarch of Jerusalem! He ordered a procession the following day, in honour of the gift.

Pirates in the West Indies.—One of the leaders of the pirates in the West Indies, well acquainted with England, is reported to have particularly impressed on his brethren, that if they wished to be allowed to continue to exercise their vocation, they should inquire carefully into the connections of the individuals in the English ships they might take—that they might fearlessly take any liberties with mere merchants and sailors; but any violence offered to the relation of a Duke or a Marquess would at once seal their destruction. Gentlemen of family, then, who may be under the necessity of visiting the West India Islands with a view to gaining a title to a pension for life, may embark without fear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Greeks.

To the Editor of the Scotsman.

Sir, We herewith transmit to you, to be applied in aid of the subscription to assist the Greeks, the sum of £1, 4, being the amount of a collection among a few tradesmen for that purpose. We are quite aware, Sir, that there are banking houses in town open for receiving subscriptions; but we have adopted this method, through the medium of your journal, in hopes that it may stimulate others, who, like ourselves, are friendly to so good a cause, to go and do likewise. If you have a spare corner to insert this, it would much oblige your humble servants,
Edinburgh, Oct. 11, 1832.

FRIENDS TO THE GREEKS.

NOTE.—As it does not consist with our plan to advertise the names of the subscribers in behalf of the Greeks, we may mention, for the satisfaction of our readers, that the sum hitherto subscribed amounts to about £250. Let it be recollected, that this has been got at the duldest period of the year, and immediately after the exhaustion occasioned by the Royal Visit. In a month or two, we anticipate a great addition to the amount.

Ireland.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Dublin, Oct. 1, 1832.—The new Lord Mayor, Alderman Fleming, was sworn into office yesterday. His conduct on the occasion fully justified the confidence which his friends had reposed in his goodness, good sense, and good feeling. His splendid equipages, and rich and elegant liveries, were not disfigured by any trappings which could possibly shock the principles or wound the feelings of any class of his Majesty's subjects. Instead of the party emblems so long employed for the purpose of offending the citizens of Dublin, the carriages and horses of his Lordship were decorated with the ancient city colours—scarlet or deep crimson. The band accompanying the procession played *God save the King*, and *St. Patrick's Day*, instead of the irritating tunes usually played on similar occasions. A similar spirit of genuine loyalty and patriotism presided over the arrangements for the sumptuous banquet given by his Lordship at the close of the day. Every toast which could possibly give offence was excluded from the list; and the guests comprised men of all sects and parties, with reference to religious or political distinctions of any kind.

City processions were wont to pass through the streets of Dublin, either in deathlike silence, or midst the execrations of the people. Yesterday, however, the scene was widely different; the procession was loudly and heartily cheered along the whole line of streets through which it passed, from the City Assembly-house to the Castle, thence to the City Court house, in Green-street, and afterwards to the Mansion-house.

NEW CITY OFFICERS.

Yesterday Sept. 30, the inauguration of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for the ensuing year took place, with the usual pomp and ceremonies. About half-past two o'clock the city authorities went in state to the Castle, where Alderman John Smyth Fleming was sworn in Lord Mayor, and invested with the insignia of office by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The procession proceeded afterwards to the Sessions-house, where H. Cooper and J. Thorpe, Esq., were sworn in High Sheriffs, and Gabriel Whistler, Esq., Sub-Sheriff.

The equipages of our new Chief Magistrate and Sheriffs display much elegance, combined with taste and judgment, and were all built by Sheriff Cooper.

The Lord Mayor's (a landau)—the body a very dark purple, bordering on black; the carriage a dark brown, picked out with scarlet, displaying a pleasing contrast, the hammercloth drab, with appropriate fringe, and the arms embroidered on the ends; the city and family arms on the body were most admirably executed; the motto "*Bona ardua*."

Sheriff Cooper's—the body same colour as the Lord Mayor's; motto "*Tres tyranni peris*," the carriage a dark blue.

Sheriff Thorpe's—the body a dark chocolate colour, with crimson hammercloth; motto, "*Malo mori quam fidei*."

The liveries of each are powder blue, with silver lace, and purple breeches; the horses were decorated with crimson ribbons.

From the good sense so laudably manifested by the new officers in discarding from their equipages all emblem of party, we are led to hope that in the discharge of the important duties attached to their high offices, the new Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will be actuated by a sincere and well directed ambition for the public welfare.

Whether to shield

"Their country's liberties, their country's law,"

and by an earnest desire to promote the comfort, and afford relief to the numerous poor and unemployed mechanics of this city.

DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Yesterday evening the new Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet at the Mansion house to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and several personages of rank. The tables displayed every delicacy the season could afford; the wines were various, abundant, and excellent. Hospitality and politeness distinguished his Lordship's conduct throughout the entire evening. Amongst the company present, we remarked to the right of the Lord Lieutenant,

The Earls of Meath and Longford; his Excellency's Chief and Private Secretaries and Physician; Mr. Blake, the English Catholic Barrister; Lord Paget; Captain Malcolm, R. N.; the French Consul; General Freeman; General Fyers; Valentine O'Connor, Esq.; and Nicholas Mahon, Esq.

On the left of the Lord Mayor sat

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; the Right Hon. the Attorney-General; the Hon. and Very Reverend the Dean of St. Patrick's; Sir Charles Vernon, &c. &c.

The King was drank with enthusiastic applause, and every mark of loyalty, attachment, and veneration.

On the health of his Excellency the Marquis of Wellesley being given, (which was received with the most rapturous applause), the noble Marquis rose, and with great animation and feeling expressed himself to the following effect: "I should be insensible to every feeling of gratitude and public honour, if I were not deeply impressed with the kindness with which you have received my name. I have witnessed calamity amongst you, and have, thank Heaven! happily succeeded, with your assistance, in steering you through it. You know me; you have been pleased not only to confirm your previous good opinion of me, but to sanction my conduct since I have come amongst you, by a favour the greatest that could be conferred, the approbation of my native city. (loud and continued applause.) With your permission, which I am sure I shall receive, I propose the health of the Lord Mayor, and prosperity and happiness of the City of Dublin."

The Lord Mayor in brief but appropriate terms returned thanks.

The following were among the toasts:—

"The Duke of York and the Army."

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy."

"The Lord-Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland."

"The Duke of Wellington, and the British Army who fought and conquered under him."

"The Earl of Meath, and the resident Nobility of Ireland."

"The 17th of August, the day on which our most gracious Majesty entered his faithful and loyal city of Dublin."

"The magnanimous and noble-hearted persons of all classes of the sister Isle, who humanely contributed to the relief of our distressed countrymen in Ireland."

"The Lord Mayor and the Mansion-house Committee, and many thanks to them for their incessant labours in the cause of humanity."

About half past 11 o'clock his Excellency departed; he was in excellent spirits, and seemed to enjoy perfect health. He wore the new uniform of Governor-General, viz. a scarlet coat, faced with blue, and superbly embroidered, handsome gold epaulets, &c. He was decorated with the Lord-Lieutenant's collar, Orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, &c.

Up to a late hour conviviality and good humour prevailed amongst the guests; nor was there any appearance of its being disturbed by any objectionable proceeding when we departed.—*Freeman's Journal*.

DEATHS.

At the Old Bath, Matlock, Lad. Delaval, of Ford Castle, North-umberland.

In Ely Place, Holborn, London, on the 4th of October, Donald Mackellar, Esq.

At Margate, on the 6th of October, Samuel Brooks, Esq. of the Strand.

At Drummond Place, on the 3d of October, Mrs. Cecilia Cockburn, wife of Thos. Walker Baird, Esq. Advocate.

In Charlotte Square, on the 7th of October, Caroline, the infant daughter of Warren Hastings Anderson, Esq.

South America.

MANIFESTO OF THE PRINCE REGENT OF BRAZIL TO FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONS.

I, and the people who recognise me as their Prince Regent, wishing to preserve the political and commercial relations subsisting with the governments and nations in friendship with this kingdom, and to secure the continuance of that approbation and esteem which is due to the Brazilian character, it behoves me to state succinctly, but truly, the series of facts and motives which have induced me to accede to the general will of the people of Brazil, who have proclaimed in the face of the universe their political independence; and who desire, as forming a sister kingdom and a great and powerful nation, to maintain, unimpaired and in vigour, their imprescriptible rights, which Portugal has always sought to infringe, and which she now more than ever, since the celebrated political regeneration of the monarchy by the Cortes of Lisbon, endeavours to assail.

Soon after the rich and vast regions of Brazil first presented themselves by accident to the eye of the adventurous Cabral, avarice and religious proselytism, the great motives to modern discoveries and colonization, took possession of them by means of conquest; and laws of blood, dictated by furious passions and sordid interests, confirmed the tyranny of Portugal. The uncivilized native and the European colonist were compelled to drag out a like existence of misery and servitude. The mountains were excavated, and gold extracted, but absurd laws, and the Quinto, impeded labours which were but just commenced. While the Portuguese Government, with insatiable voracity, devoured the treasures which beneficent nature so liberally supplied, it oppressed the unfortunate provinces whence the wealth was drawn by the most odious of all imposts the castigation tax. It was wished to make the Brazilians pay for the air they breathed, and for liberty to tread the soil of their native land. If the industry of some active man was directed to the giving a new form to certain native productions, in order that Brazil might clothe the nakedness of her own children, tyrannical laws soon prohibited and punished these praiseworthy efforts. The object of the Europeans has constantly been, to retain this fine country in the most rigid and abject dependence on the mother country, because they judged it necessary to the security of their dominion that the perennial sources of our riches should be obstructed or impoverished. If an enterprising colonist held out to his fellow-citizens the flattering prospect of the cultivation of some new branch of rural economy by the introduction of useful and valuable exotics, burdensome imposts soon put an end to commencements made under the most favourable auspices. If men boldly attempted to turn the course of rivers in order to rescue from the waters the diamonds deposited in their beds, they were quickly stopped by the agents of monopoly and punished by inexorable laws. If the superfluity of her productions invited and demanded their barter for other foreign productions, Brazil was shut out from the general market of nations, and consequently from all commercial competition; thus no other course was left than to confine her trade to the ports of the mother country, and thereby to stimulate more powerfully the cupidity, and add to the undue preponderance of her tyrants. Finally, when the Brazilian, on whom bountiful nature had bestowed talents, wished, for the better knowledge of his rights and duties, to obtain instruction in science or in arts, or to improve the excellent qualities with which Providence has endowed his native land, he was obliged to go to Portugal to beg what little scraps of information were to be found there, and from that country he was often not permitted to return.

Such has been the fate of Brazil for about three centuries—such the wretched policy by which Portugal, always unjust in her views. Always greedy and tyrannical, endeavoured to confirm her dominion and her factitious splendor. The colonist and the Indians, the conquerors and the conquered, their children's children, have all, without distinction, been made subject to one general anathema. And, forasmuch as the ambition of power and the thirst of gold are always insatiable and unbridled, Portugal never ceased to send hither merciless bashaws, corrupt Magistrates, and swarms of fiscal agents of every description, who, in the delirium of their passion and avarice, tore asunder all moralities, both public and private; thus did they lacerate the bowels of Brazil, which supported and enriched them, in order that its people, reduced to the last state of desperation, might, like submissive Mussulmans, make pilgrimage to the new Mecca, to purchase, with rich gifts and offerings, an existence which was only supportable in proportion as it was obscure and languid. If Brazil resisted this torrent of evils—if she improved under such shameful oppression, she was indebted for her success to her animated and vigorous sons, whom nature has formed gigantic. She owes it to that kind mother who has always given them renovating strength to overcome the physical and moral obstacles which her ungrateful parents and brothers have spitefully opposed to her growth and prosperity.

Brazil being naturally good and generous, though still filled with anguish at the recollection of her past misfortunes, did not fail to receive the angust person of Don Joam VI., and all the Royal Family with the greatest joy. She did more—she opened her hospitable arms to the Nobles and people who emigrated in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by the despot of Europe. She contentedly took on her shoulders all the weight of the throne of my august father—she preserved in splendour the diadem which encircled his forehead—she generously and profusely supplied the expenses of a prodigal Court; and what is still more, without any particular interest, but merely on account of the simple ties of fraternity. She also contributed to the expenses of the war which Portugal so gloriously maintained against her invaders. What has Brazil gained for all those sacrifices? The continuation of old abuses and the addition of new ones, introduced partly by weakness, partly by immorality and crimes. Such a state of things loudly called for a prompt reform of the Government—a reform fully authorized by the increase of knowledge, the violated rights of a country which forms the greater and the richer portion of the Portuguese nation which nature has peculiarly favoured by its geographical and central position in the midst of the globe, by its vast ports and maritime stations, and by the natural riches of its soil. But sentiments of excessive loyalty and an extreme love for Portugal stifled the complaints of Brazil, made her suppress her anxious wish, and yield the glorious palm to her brethren of Europe.

When the cry of the political regeneration arose in Portugal, the people of Brazil, confident in the inviolability of their rights, and incapable of suspecting different sentiments and less generosity in their brethren, they abandoned to those ungrateful brethren the defence of their most sacred interests, and the care of their complete reconstruction. In the most perfect good faith, they slumbered tranquilly on the brink of a dreadful precipice. Trusting entirely to the wisdom and justice of the Lisbon Congress, Brazil expected to receive from it all that by right was her due. How far was she then from presuming that very Congress would be capable of basely betraying her hopes and her interests—interests closely entwined with the general interest of the nation!

Brazil now knows the error into which she had fallen; and had not the Brazilians partaken of that generous enthusiasm which often confounds transient phosphorus sparks with the true lights of reason, they would have seen in the first manifesto which Portugal addressed to the Powers of Europe, that one of the concealed objects of the proclaimed regeneration consisted in artfully re-establishing the old colonial system, without which Portugal always believed, and still believes, that she cannot be rich and powerful. Brazil did not perceive that her Deputies, in passing to a foreign and remote country, would have to struggle against inveterate prejudices and caprices, and, destitute of the support of friends and relatives, would inevitably sink into the state of nullity in which we have seen them. But these severe lessons of experience were necessary to make Brazil recognize the delusive nature of her ill-founded hopes.

But the Brazilians deserve to be excused; for it would have been extremely difficult for candid and generous minds to conceive that the boasted regeneration of the monarchy was to commence by the re-establishment of the odious colonial system. No less difficult and indeed almost impossible, was it to reconcile this absurd and tyrannical plan, with the philosophy and liberalism so loudly proclaimed by the Portuguese Courts! And still more incredible was it that there should be men sufficiently insolent and insane to dare to attribute to the wish and orders of my august father, Don Joam VI., to whom Brazil owes her rank of kingdom, the wish to demolish at one blow the finest monument which the history of the universe has to record. It is, doubtless, incredible that so great a delusion should have been attempted; but facts speak for themselves; and sophisms cannot prevail against obvious truth.

While my august father still remained on the plains of the river Janeiro, from which he has been unfortunately drawn by secret and perfidious manœuvres, to inhabit again the banks of the Old Tagus, the Congress of Lisbon affected to entertain sentiments of fraternal equality and enlightened principles of reciprocal justice towards Brazil; declaring formally, by article 21 of the basis of the constitution, that the fundamental law which was about to be made and promulgated, should only have application in this kingdom in the case of its assembled deputies declaring such to be the will of the people whom they represented. But how shocked were those people when they found, in contradiction of this article, and in contempt of their inalienable rights, a fractional portion of the general Congress deciding on their dearest interests! when they saw the dominant party in that incomplete and imperfect Congress legislating on subjects which were of transcendent importance, and peculiarly referable to Brazil, in the absence of about two-thirds of her representatives.

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That dominant party, which still shamelessly insults the knowledge and probity of the worthy and judicious men who have seats in the Cortes, has tried all the means of a dark and infernal policy to deceive Brazil by an apparent fraternity which never resided in their hearts; and secretly took advantage of the errors of the governing junta of Bahia (which they secretly promoted) to break the sacred bonds which unite all the provinces of Brazil under my legitimate and paternal regency. How could the Congress recognize in that factious junta a legitimate authority capable of undoing the politicalties of the province, and separating it from the centre of the system to which it was bound; and this, too, after the oath of my august father of the Constitution promised to the whole monarchy! What right had that Congress, whose national representation was then solely limited to Portugal, to sanction acts so illegal, criminal, and fatal in their consequences to the whole united kingdom? What were the advantages which Bahia was to obtain? The vain and ridiculous name of a province of Portugal, and what is worse, the evils of civil war and anarchy in which that province is now plunged, in consequence of the guilt of its former government, sold as it was to the demagogues of Lisbon, and of some other men, misled by anarchical and republican ideas. Were it possible for Bahia to be preserved as a province of the poor and broken down kingdom of Portugal, would it be better so than by being one of the first provinces of the vast and powerful empire of Brazil? But the Congress had little other views—Brazil was to be no longer a kingdom; it was to be deprived of its throne, to be stripped of the royal mantle of its Majesty, to be compelled to lay down its crown and sceptre, and retrograde in the political order of the universe—to receive new fetters and humble itself like a slave at the feet of Portugal.

But we must not stop here. Let us examine the progressive march of the Cortes. They authorized and established anarchical provincial governments, independent of each other, but subject to Portugal. They destroyed the responsibility and the mutual harmony of the civil, military, and financial powers, leaving to the people no resource for their inevitable evils, unless they sought it across the vast ocean—a vain and delusive resource. A happy idea, indeed, it was of the Congress to break to pieces the majestic architecture to separate its parts and place them in a state of continual contest, to annihilate the strength of the provinces and to convert them into so many hostile republics. But little do the Cortes regard the misfortunes of Brazil. It is sufficient for them that opportunities may arise for taking advantage of the disasters they create. Like the savages of Louisiana, they would cut down the tree to eat at once at the fruit, rather than gather it regularly from the branches.

The representations and efforts of the governing Junta, and the Deputies, of Pernambuco, to rid themselves of the European bayonets, to which that province was indebted for its melancholy intestine dissensions, were unavailing. Meanwhile Brazil began to tear aside the thick veil which covered her eyes; she perceived the purpose for which these troops were destined; she inquired into the causes of the reaction that had been given to the proposals of the few deputies she had in Portugal, and was gradually losing all hope of improvement and reform in the deliberations of the Congress, and she at length found that the justice of her claims, and the patriotic voices of her deputies, were disregarded.

But this was not all. The Cortes of Portugal well know that Brazil was oppressed by the enormous debt of the treasury to her national bank; and that if the latter should fail, numberless families would be reduced to ruin and total indigence. This was a subject of the utmost importance, yet not the least attention was bestowed on the credit of that bank; it rather appeared that they were carefully labouring to give it a final blow, taking from Brazil the surplus of the provincial revenues, which ought to have been paid into her public and central treasury; and they even deprived the bank of the management of the contracts which the King my august father had conceded to it for mortgaging that debt.

Finally, there arrived at Brazil the fatal decree of my recall to Portugal, and the total exclusion of the tribunals of Rio de Janeiro, while at the same time those of Portugal continued in existence. Every hope instantly vanished even of preserving a delegation of the executive power which forms the common center of union and strength of all the provinces of this vast nation; for without this common centre, which gives regularity and impulse to all the movements of the social machine, in vain would nature have bestowed all that she has profusely expended for the rapid development of the power and future prosperity of Brazil. A vigorous and constitutional government can alone smooth the way for augmenting the civilization and progressive riches of Brazil, defend her against her external enemies, and repress the plots of ambitious and evil disposed men, who presume to make attempts on individual liberty and prosperity, and on the peace and public security of the State in general, and to each of her provinces in particular. Without this common centre, I once more repeat, all the relations of mutual amity and commerce between this kingdom and Portugal and foreign countries will encounter

a thousand collisions and obstacles; and instead of augmenting our wealth, under a solid and adequate system of public economy, we shall see it stagnate, decline, and perhaps totally vanish. Finally, without this centre of power and union, the Brazilians cannot preserve their natural limits and frontiers, and will lose by present machinations of the Congress all that they have gained at the expense of so much blood and treasure; and what is worse with the loss of their national honour and glory, and their great and legitimate political and commercial interests. But happily for us, outraged justice and policy will raise a universal cry, and suspend the execution of these mischievous decrees.

The indignation of the people of this kingdom was again roused by the contemptuous treatment offered to the worthy citizens of Brazil; for in the numerous list of diplomatists, ministers of state, councillors, and military governors, there appeared not a single Brazilian name. The sinister purposes for which these new bashaws were appointed under the title of Governors-general is now apparent. It is sufficient to observe the uniform conduct which they held in our provinces, in opposition to the dignity and liberty of Brazil—it is sufficient to remark the consideration with which the Cortes attended to their despatches, and the influence which they exercised in civil and political affairs, totally unconnected with military employments. The condescension with which the Cortes received the congratulations of the fratricide troops expelled from Pernambuco—the late approbation bestowed by the Congress on the proceedings of General Avilez, who occasioned the premature death of my lamented son, the Prince Don Joam—the disregard paid to the sanguinary scenes of Bahia, perpetrated by the infamous Madeira, who was supplied with fresh troops in spite of the protests of the Deputies of Brazil: all this proves, that after overthrowing the liberty of the provinces, stifling the cries of their just demands, denouncing as anti-constitutional the patriotism and honour of the citizens, these disorganizers seek only to establish, under the deceitful titles of union and fraternity, a complete military despotism, by which they hope to crush us.

No just Government, no civilized nation can fail to comprehend that Brazil, deprived of an executive power, bereft of the necessary tribunals, and obliged to go through distance and dangers to seek favour and justice from Portugal—her provinces drained of their revenues by Lisbon—her rank as a kingdom annihilated—and herself subjected to the bayonets sent by Portugal,—it would only remain for her to be erased for ever from the list of nations and free states, and to be once more reduced to her old state of a colony and exclusive commerce. But it does not suit the Congress to publish in the face of the civilized world their cruel and abominable projects, and they endeavour to disguise them by the appointment of commissioners charged to treat of the political and mercantile affairs of this kingdom. The opinions of these commissioners spread over the world, and evince all the Machiavellism and hypocrisy of the Cortes of Lisbon, which can impose only on the ignorant, and give new arms to the secret enemies who exist between us.

These false and wicked politicians now tell us that the Congress desires to be made acquainted with the wishes of Brazil, and that it always endeavours to be just in its deliberations; if this be true, why have the Cortes of Lisbon hitherto rejected every thing that has been proposed by the few Deputies whom we have sent them?

The special commission charged with the political affairs of this kingdom has already before it the representations of many of our provinces and magisterial councils, in which the abrogation of the decree for the organization of provincial governments, and my continuance in this kingdom as Prince Regent are sought. But what did the commission do? Nothing was to be expected from it, and it was with difficulty that it proposed that I should remain temporarily at Rio de Janeiro without entering into the attributes which should belong to me as delegate of the executive power. The people call for a single centre of that power, in order to avoid the dismemberment of Brazil into isolated and rival parts. What did the commission do? It was Machiavellic enough to propose that two or more centres should be granted to Brazil, and that only till such time as those provinces which had desired it should correspond directly with Portugal.

Repeatedly did our Deputies raise their voices in favour of Brazil; but they were drowned in the clamours of the hired rabble in the galleries of the Cortes. To all their enteries, it was always answered either that they were contrary to the articles already decreed by the constitution, or contrary to the internal regulations of the Cortes, or that it was impossible to repeal what was already decided; or, finally, it was contemptuously urged that no provincial deputies could there be acknowledged, that they were all the deputies of the nation, and that the majority could alone avail—a false and unheard of principle of public right, though extremely useful to the usurpers of it, in as far as they could make it a pretext, under cover of the majority of their European votes, for enslaving Brazil at their pleasure. The letter addressed to me by the Government of S. Paulo was presented at the Congress, and

consequently they were acquainted with the unanimous wish of the deputations which was sent to me by the Government, the magistracy, and the clergy of its capital. It was all without effect. The junta of that Government was insulted, taxed with rebellion, and threatened with a criminal process. Finally, through the organ of a free press, the Brazilian writers made known to the world the injustice and errors of the Congress; and as a reward for their loyalty and patriotism, they were upbraided with venality, and considered to be inspired only by the genius of evil, in the Machiavelian opinion of the commission.

It is impossible that Brazil can throw a veil of eternal oblivion over such insults and atrocities; and it is equally impossible that she can ever again place confidence in the Cortes of Lisbon, trifled with as she is by them on every occasion, lacerated by a civil war commenced by thatinquitos people, and still menaced with the horrible scenes of Hayti which our furious enemies long to see revived.

Is not the act of that Government, too, in prohibiting foreign nations with whom we trade freely, from supplying us with military and naval ammunition, a real commencement of hostilities? Should we suffer Portugal to offer to yield to France a part of the province of Para on condition that that Power would furnish her with troops and vessels sufficient to enable her more effectually to tie up our hands and shut us out from our just rights? Can the brave Brazilians forget that similar proposals, and for the same purpose, were made to England, accompanied by an offer to perpetuate the Treaty of Commerce of 1810, and even with greater advantages? To such an extent has the insidious and bad policy of the Cortes proceeded!

Moreover, the Congress of Lisbon, sparing no endeavour to oppress and enslave us, have scattered abroad a cohort of secret emissaries, who employ all the resources of cunning and perfidy to mislead the public spirit, to disturb good order, and to foment dissension and anarchy in Brazil. Assured of the just hatred which the people entertain towards despotism, these perfidious emissaries do not cease to pervert the public opinion, to asperse the most pure and just actions of my Government, and even to dare to impute to me the desire of completely separating Brazil from Portugal, and of reviving the old system of arbitrary power. In vain they endeavour to dissuade the inhabitants of this kingdom: our honoured European fellow countrymen will never prove ungrateful to the country which has adopted them for sons, and from which they have derived honour and riches.

Not content with this series of perfidies and atrocities, the factious emissaries of the Cortes have dared to insinuate that a great part of these disastrous measures has emanated from the executive power.

As if the character of the King, of the benefactor of Brazil, were capable of such Machiavelian perfidy; as if it were not known to Brazil, to the whole world, that the Senhor Don Joam VI., my august father, is actually a state Prisoner, completely incapable of action, and deprived of that free will which should be possessed by a true monarch, enjoying those attributes which any legitimate constitution, however careful and suspicious it might be, would never deny him. It is known to all Europe, and to the whole world, that of his Ministers some are in the circumstances with himself, and others are the creatures and partisans of the predominant faction.

Doubtless the provocations and injustices of the Congress with regard to Brazil are the offspring of parties divided among themselves, but united against us. Some seek to force Brazil to separate herself from Portugal, in order that the constitutional system may be then more effectually stifled. Others desire it, too, because they wish to unite themselves to Spain. Thus every thing in Portugal turned to the prejudice of Brazil.

Blinded with pride, or impelled by revenge and conceit, the Cortes would decide with two strokes of the pen a question of the greatest importance to the great Portuguese family, establishing, without consulting the general wish of the Portuguese of both hemispheres, the seat of the monarchy in Portugal; as if this smallest part of the Portuguese territory, and its traitorous and timorous population, should be the political and commercial centre of the whole nation, effect, if it is requisite for States naturally divided, but united under one sole chief, that the vital principle of their movements and energy should exist in the most central and powerful part of the great social machine, in order that the impulse may communicate itself to the whole periphery with the greater readiness and vigour, certainly Brazil possesses the incontestable right of holding within herself the seat of executive power. This vast and rich country, whose lengthened coasts stretch from two degrees on the other side of the Equator down to the River Plata, and are washed by the Atlantic, stands as it were in the centre of the globe, on the borders of the great canal over which the trade of nations is conveyed, and which forms the link which connects the four quarters of the globe. Brazil has Europe and the most considerable part of America on her left, Africa in front, on her right the remainder of America and Asia, with the immense archipelago of Australasia, and the Pacific Ocean washing her sides, while the straits of Magellan and Cape Horn lie within reach.

Who does not know that it is almost impossible to impart new strength and vigour to people infebled and exhausted? Who does not know that the good days of Portugal are passed, and that it is only from Brazil that that little portion of the monarchy can hope for certain support, and the power of recovering her former energy? But Brazil will certainly be unable to afford that support, should the Portuguese Government succeed in the mad project of enfeebling, disuniting, and destroying her.

In so long and systematic a series of folly and atrocity, what should be the conduct of Brazil? Must she suppose the Cortes of Lisbon to be ignorant of her rights and necessities? Certainly not; for in that Cortes there are, even among the factious party, men, who though wicked, are not ignorant. Ought Brazil to suffer, and merely content herself with humbly soliciting the remedy of her misfortunes from merciless and egotistical men? Does she not see, that though the despots might be changed, the despotism would continue? Such conduct, besides being unwise and dishonourable, would plunge Brazil into an unfathomable gulf of misery; and Brazil being lost, the perdition of the monarchy is certain.

Placed by Providence in the midst of this vast and blessed country, as the heir and lawful delegate of the King, my august father, my first duties are not only to labour for the welfare of the Brazilian people, but also of those of the whole nation which I shall one day be called to govern. In order to fulfil these sacred duties, I assented to the wishes of the provinces which entreated me not to abandon them; and wishing to execute my resolutions to the utmost point, I consulted the public opinion of my subjects, and nominated and convoked Procurators-General of all the provinces, to advise me how to act for the common welfare of the state. Next, to afford a new proof of my sincerity and love, I accepted the title and duties of Perpetual Defender of this kingdom, confided to me by the people; and finally, seeing the urgency of affairs, and hearing the universal voice of the people who wished to be secure, I convoked a constituent and legislative assembly, to labour for the permanent happiness of the country. Thus I conformed with the wishes of the people, who consider my august father and King as deprived of his liberty, and subject to the caprice of that band of factious who rule the Cortes of Lisbon, from whom it would be absurd to expect just measures suited to the situation of Brazil, or tending to the real welfare of the whole Portuguese nation.

I should be ungrateful to the Brazilians—I should be false to my promises, and unworthy the name of Prince Royal of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, if I had acted otherwise. But I protest before God, and in the face of all friendly and allied nations that I by no means wish to separate the bonds of unity and fraternity, which are calculated to render the Portuguese nation one single political and well organized whole; I also protest, that saving the due and just union of all the parts of the monarchy under one single sovereign, as supreme chief of the executive power of the whole nation, I will defend the lawful rights and future constitution of Brazil (which I hope will be good and prudent) with all my power, and even at the expense of my blood, if such should be necessary.

I have explained with sincerity and consciousness to the governments and nations to whom I have addressed this manifesto, the causes of the final resolution of the people of the kingdom. If King Don Joam VI. my august father, were now in Brazil enjoying his liberty and lawful authority, he would doubtless concur in the wishes of this loyal and generous people; and the immortal founder of this kingdom, who, in February, 1821, convoked the Brazilian Cortes at Rio de Janeiro, would not fail to convoke them in the same manner as I now do. But our King being a prisoner and a captive, it behoves me to rescue him from the degraded situation to which he is reduced by the factious of Lisbon—it is my duty, as his delegate and heir, to save not only Brazil, but the whole Portuguese nation.

My firm resolution, and that of the two nations which I govern, being lawfully promulgated, I hope that sensible and impartial men, all over the world, and that the governments and nations friendly to Brazil, will render justice to such honest and noble sentiments, I invite them to continue to maintain relations of mutual interest and amity. I shall be ready to receive their ministers and diplomatic agents; and to send them mine, so long as the King, my august father, shall remain in captivity. The ports of Brazil shall continue open to all pacific and friendly nations, for lawful trade not prohibited by the laws. European colonists who emigrate hither, may rely on being protected in this rich and hospitable country. Philosophers, artists, capitalists, and speculators, will also experience a friendly reception. And as Brazil will respect the rights of other legitimate governments; she hopes, as a just return, that her undeniable rights will be by them respected and acknowledged, and that she may not, in the opposite case, be placed under the painful necessity of acting contrary to the dictates of her generous heart.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 6, 1822.

PRINCE REGENT.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Licensing the Press.

Notwithstanding the rumours that were current during the last week, we confess we could hardly believe that it would be declared from the Bench, that confiscation of property for unlicensed printing, was consonant to the Law of England. As the speeches of the learned Counsel proceeded, our incredulity increased; and this feeling we believe pervaded the crowded audience, who listened so anxiously to what they considered rather a legislative, than a forensic, proceeding. But what was their amazement, when they heard fundamental articles of the Law of England sacrificed to a political theory, and its most sacred maxims declared to be inapplicable to this country; because, they were inconsistent with one anomalous enactment respecting the liability to transportation, without trial, of the most favoured portion of the community! It is an undisputed maxim, that penal statutes ought to be construed strictly; and no statute can be conceived more penal than that which gives the power of banishing a man, against whom no crime has been, or can be, established! From that foul, but temporary blot in the Law, no analogies to the prejudice of other descriptions of His Majesty's subjects should be drawn; because no limit could be assigned to the operation of so injurious a principle. Let it be for ever shunned, as unholy ground. Let the "shameful parts of the constitution" be concealed from our view; and let us gaze, with true filial piety, on "the beauteous countenance of British Liberty."

A British-born subject, who in the judgement of the Governor-General forfeits his claim to the protection of the Government, may be apprehended and sent to England. Does it follow that it is, therefore, lawful to visit with arbitrary penalties, any Native of India who shall, in the opinion of the executive power, forfeit his claim to its countenance and protection? Because he may not be summarily banished, is it to be inferred that he may be ruined with fines, or thrown repeatedly into prison? Because he has been tacitly excepted from the letter of the severest enactment in the statute-book, is he to be killed by its spirit? The Native of Calcutta, who has hitherto rejoiced in the protection of British Law, will feel that this is slavery—"that it should be held legal slavery, will be no compensation either to his feelings or his understanding."

That it should be considered derogatory to the dignity of the Government that the meanest inhabitant, the most abject coolie, or mehter, should be able to defy their power, to attack his property or person, but through the instrumentality of the law—for no other sort of defiance has ever been heard of—is a strain of obsolete Toryism, that sends us back to the reign of the Stuarts for a precedent. Thus in the great case of monopolies between the East-India-Company, Plaintiffs, and Thomas Sandys, Defendant, the following passage occurs in the judgment of the Chief Justice Jeffries:—

"But it hath been too much practised at this and other bars in Westminster-hall, of late years, to captivate the Lay-Gens, by lessening the power of the king, and advancing, I had almost said, the prerogative of the people: and from hence comes the many mischiefs to the king's subjects in parts abroad, by making the power of the king thought so inconsiderable, as though he were a mere duke of Venice, being absolutely dependant upon his parliament. Would it not be mightily for the honour and dignity of the crown of England, think ye, that the emperor of Fez and Morocco, or any prince of the remote parts of the world, should be told, That Mr. Sandys, one of the king of Great Britain's subjects, came into the emperor's territories against his prince's consent, and that he had no power to hinder him, unless he would consult with all his nobles, and the representatives of all his common subjects, to assist therein? Would not the emperor believe Sandys to be the greater prince of the two?"

Not the least singular thing in this matter is, that the name of Sir William Jones should be associated with Hostility to the Freedom of the Press in India. When Sir William said, he would not communicate his ideas of "Liberty" to the people of India, he meant that he would not teach them the principles of

representative Government, as he does in his dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer. But it would be a most unwarrantable conclusion to suppose, that he would have admitted it to be consonant to law or reason, that neither Englishmen nor Natives should be permitted to publish any thing, except *Shipping Intelligence*, without a licence first had and obtained. On the contrary, Sir William Jones did witness the existence of a Free Press in Calcutta, without the slightest alarm or objection. When the Proprietors of the *MIRROR* were prosecuted for a Libel on Sir Paul Joddrell, the Counsel for the Defendants—Mr. Burroughs, now Sir William Burroughs, expatiated on the value of a Free Press exactly as Counsel for the Defence are used to do in England, but without having occasion to obviate a single objection on the score of its incompatibility with the frame of Government in this Country. Nor did Sir William Jones, or his colleagues, suggest a doubt that the English Law of libel did not obtain within the Mahratta Ditch as fully as the English Law of treason or felony. It is true, that there was no Native Newspaper in those days: but if the Natives had then begun to exercise their nascent faculties, in that kind of literature, with the same modesty and docility which they now display; can it, for a moment, be imagined, that Sir W. Jones would not have fanned the rising flame, rather than have quenched the smoking flax? If he thought them disqualified from benefitting by the political organization of the British constitution, can we suppose that he would have withheld from them the means of adopting themselves, however gradually, to better forms of civil government; and assuming a higher station in the scale of civilized nations? No apprehension can be more absurd than that illiterate Natives can, if they were inclined, (which we deny,) shake the stability of Government by their pens; nor any scheme more unjust, than that they should never be permitted, by the absence of previous restraints on printing, to capacitate themselves for participating more largely in the administration of public affairs.

It is argued, that nineteen-twentieths of the people of England are, by their inability to furnish the prescribed securities, precluded from establishing printing presses; and, therefore, it is not repugnant to the spirit of that Law to disable ALL from doing so, except under licences revocable at pleasure! It may as well be said, that nineteen-twentieths of the people of England cannot drink Champagne, and therefore Government may select whom among its richest functionaries, and others, it may think fit, to indulge with licences to drink that precious vintage. The tendency of the restrictions on the British Press, is to throw it into the hands of men of capital and respectability; but then, the property when once invested, is inviolably secured against the inroads of arbitrary power. The license possessed by such a Press, bids defiance to Chief Secretaries, and under Secretaries, and to the King himself. Nothing can touch it, but the verdict of a Jury. But the security thus required for the good conduct of a Press, is naturally afforded by every periodical work of great circulation and influence. This sort of security is afforded by the Proprietors of the *JOURNAL* to a greater extent, than by those of any other Press of Calcutta. We would therefore not only gladly submit to that restriction, but we would esteem servitude to all the restrictions on the Press of England, perfect freedom; so infinitely do we consider them removed in principle and effect, from those which have been devised for the enthrallment of the Press of this country.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. John Nichols, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased—Mr. James Montgomery, of Calcutta, Ship-Builder.

Mr. John Patrick Bellew, late of Berhampore, in the Province of Bengal, Shop-keeper, deceased—Mr. Archibald Fleming, of Calcutta, an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department.

Mr. Joseph Wells, late of the Town of Calcutta, a Branch Pilot in the Honorable Company's Bengal Marine, deceased—Mr. Henry Richard Stout, of the said Town of Calcutta, a Master Pilot in the said Marine Service.

John Gilmore, Esq. late of Calcutta, Merchant and Ship-Builder, deceased—David Clark, John French, and David Hunter, Esquires.

Letter from Ajmere.

Extract of a Letter, dated Ajmere, March 18, 1823.

I now set down to perform my promise of giving you the result of operations by the Detachment under Brigadier Knox before Lamba. Every thing being in readiness, and the man obstinate in his determination of not surrendering without "a fight," he was saluted at 8 A. M. yesterday by a salvo from the batteries, (given in honor of St. Patrick) and a warm fire was kept up for four hours and a quarter. As the shells were well-directed and fell inside, the enemy found they had no chance of saving their Fort, and in consequence gave it up at about one P. M.—They were allowed to march out, leaving their property (which I believe is considerable) to the victors. We did not lose a man, and only one Goolandaz was hurt. Eight men on their side were killed, and a number, I believe, wounded. The place itself is strong, and if well defended by a sufficient garrison, would have made us purchase a victory at a higher price. Report says that the detachment will not immediately return, but proceed to chastise some other refractory Zameendars; should this rumour be well founded, I do not think it will meet with much resistance, the example of Lamba will show how fruitless such would be.

Letter of a Young Officer.

In consequence of the Letter of a "YOUNG OFFICER," inserted in the JOURNAL of Wednesday, we are now happy to be enabled to furnish him with a very satisfactory explanation of the circumstances referred to; and we must take this opportunity to beg our Correspondent, if he has any regard for our safety, not to apply to us in future for any such information as can possibly be construed into a violation of the General Order forbidding Correspondence on certain Military Subjects. The circumstances of the case are, we understand, as follows:—

Lieutenant Fisher arrived in India in July 1818, and in December 1819 was appointed Surveyor of the Sylhet Boundary towards Tippera, in December 1819. This service he is still engaged in, and has performed it so well as to have been set down by Lord Hastings for the first vacancy in the Quarter-Master-General's Department; to which he was accordingly appointed by the present Commander-in-Chief, to whom this was made known in the middle of last month. He was not taken from his Corps under three years service with it, but taken from the Survey Department, and appointed to the Quarter-Master-General's Department: strictly speaking, he was on the Staff since December 1819, and the Court's New Regulation published last January, could only apply to him as an *ex-post-facto* Law.—It is generally known, that Lieutenant Fisher during this Survey, besides the ordinary hardships of such duty, and the notorious unhealthiness of that frontier, has been exposed to considerable danger, and was, for some time, a Prisoner with the barbarians beyond our territory, and fears were entertained for his life.

We are, sure every candid person will go along with us in thinking, that the above most satisfactory explanation, which we have great pleasure in publishing, must more than do away any unfavourable impression that could be created by such a Letter, as the one in question: and we may ask, whether when imaginary grievances exist, as the Letter proves they sometimes do, it is not better for them to be so removed, than for individuals to sit brooding over them in silent discontent? When young Officers, or young men of any profession, are fretting their minds with imaginary hardships, it is undoubtedly the duty of their seniors, or those of greater experience, to remove such erroneous impressions. But they cannot do so unless they are informed of their existence, by some means or other: and as the Press is thought an improper channel in this country, we shall rejoice if the others left open, will be found to answer the purpose better; and heartily concur in wishing only them to be resorted to, having really no object in view but the public benefit. The base and infamous motives attributed to us, as usual, by the JOHN BULL, are too ridiculous to be believed; and we shall let them pass

like the rest, from the same foul source. However, as we have no objection to let all parties be heard, we reprint the Letter from the BULL, that the writer may have the full benefit of all his arguments, abuse, and venom.

One of the charges against us, and a very serious one, is, that "the very heading of the Letter alone in, large and fair BLACK LETTER, is evidently to usher, in with due emphasis and effect, the most important breach of discipline which follows." We have seen strange phenomena of Indian Legislation; but if heading in Black Letter be created a crime, or an aggravation of one, we must confess the JOURNAL has much to answer for! It has, then, assuredly committed many black and CAPITAL offences! since scarcely a single Letter was ever published in it without this sinful heading of "large and fair BLACK LETTER."

LETTER FROM THE BULL OF YESTERDAY.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

The letter headed "APPLICATION FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION" and signed a "YOUNG OFFICER" which appeared in the JOURNAL of to-day, is I hesitate not to say, if written by any Officer, a flagrant, culpable and malicious act, besides being disobedience of the General Orders issued by H. E. the Commander in Chief on the 8th June 1822. I request Sir, you will republish this letter at the foot of my remarks with the General Orders, in order that the Army may see and judge for themselves in what spirit the present Editors of the JOURNAL are willing to encourage insubordination amongst them, and to earn their new License by continued disrespect to the Government, and to the existing or old restrictions up to the latest moment! The Editors may perhaps plead "the locality of their birth" as the Judge termed it, as good reason for their encouraging such a spirit in the Army, or even mutiny and sedition, with impunity—for they cannot be transported!—But every man of honor will despise such a plea for acting the part of incendiaries, in such obvious violation of every principle of justice and comcomodecency.

The very heading of the Letter alone in large and fair **Black Letter** is evidently to usher in with due emphasis and effect the important breach of discipline which follows. The writer is correct in both his statements. That such an order was issued is undeniable, and on the 31st February last, Lieut. Fisher of the 24th N. I. was appointed a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3rd class. It was obvious to every Officer that no breach of the Rule was intended, for in all such cases Government have invariably made the "special" exception, and explained the grounds of it in orders, of which I remember many instances. In short it was plain from the whole nature of the transaction, that the Officer in question, being a Cadet of 1817, and a Lieutenant of August 1818, must have been supposed otherwise qualified; and if not really so (as to Service with his Regiment) that it must have been a simple error or oversight! But with General Orders of the 8th June last, stating him in the face, the "YOUNG OFFICER," had only one course to pursue, if he wanted either to give or to receive important information, or to represent a grievance, viz. to apply personally or by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army or to Government, where he would have received every information or encouragement he could desire, in openly and manfully stating either a doubt or a question as to the propriety of Lieutenant Fisher's appointment, which I firmly believe arose from inadvertence or mistake. But it would not in any case, it is evident, have suited the views of the person who wrote that Letter or the conductors of the JOURNAL, to encourage obedience to the orders of Government, and a respectful course of legitimate reference to the proper authorities!—No.—In that respect the Government are not even treated with the deference that was lately evinced towards the Sheriff by its Editors, to whom they referred a Correspondent making some complaint against the Jailor, and would not publish his Letter!—But as for the officer himself he has maliciously and advisedly violated the first Law of his profession. He has anonymously assailed the purity and dignity of his own Government by a contemptible insinuation, and with singular perversion and baseness has assumed, that that Government knowingly violated one of its own orders; while the fact is, that in appointing an officer who had served 6 years, 4½ of which were as Lieutenant, and who was regularly an officer who had recommended for the appointment, the Government may have been led into mistake, and be still more willing than any officer to correct it when discovered. But whether this is to be a justification of the perverseness, disobedience and improbity of the officer, himself; whose aim was evidently not mere justice, or he would have taken the proper course,—but the love of mischief, insult and outrage, properly directed to the JOURNAL, as the only fit medium for such passions; remains to be seen—and I doubt not that the young officer will yet meet his reward "for the labourer is worthy of his hire."

I am, Sir, Your's, &c,

2d March, 1823.

AN OLD OFFICER.

Further Explanation.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The OLD OFFICER's letter is all a blunder. Possibly it is from the pen of him of 40 years standing-lately enrolled with so much congratulation in the ranks of the BULL party.

First.—He admits that Lieutenant Fisher has been appointed to the Staff of the Army contrary to the Regulations, by an "oversight." The truth is, that Lieutenant Fisher having been employed on the Survey of the Sylhet Frontier since 1819, and encountered many perils by flood and field, and by captivity among a barbarous people in the execution of his duty, was not within the spirit of the Restriction, and scarcely within its letter; for he was already a sort of Staff Officer, (a Surveyor) and its application to him, must have operated with an *ex post facto* severity. *Second.*—The Appointment of Lieutenant Fisher to the Quarter Master General's Department, was not in point of fact made by Government, but by the Commander-in-Chief, who recommends to these places, as the OLD OFFICER ought to know, and whose conduct in these matters will abide the strictest scrutiny of the Press of India or England. *Third.*—If the Appointment of Lieutenant Fisher, had been irregular, it would not have been a "Professional Grievance" on which any Officer would have been authorized to address the Adjutant-General.

VERAX.

Christian and Hindoo Holidays.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The OBSERVER in the HUKARU is a warm man, and (by innuendo) calls me a "poor cynical creature." But he keeps his Books unfairly, and in an account which he tries to make current, debits me with charges for which I am not responsible. It is a bad practice (enough to drive one mad, as I learnt at school) to multiply any divisions in society, by wilful subtraction from, or addition to, a plain statement. Did I make any such entry as that it would violate the religious prejudices of the Hindoos to require them to work on Sundays, not falling on their holidays? There is no such item in my letter of the 31st ultimo, but, *per contra*, I have asserted the very reverse therein. I said that I had personally ascertained that they would, if required, work on Sundays, and they could have no just ground for refusal,—and, further, that it would not be unjust to stop their pay for those days if they did refuse. I am willing to leave the matter to arbitration, but hope that the OBSERVER will, of himself, now be inclined to give me *due credit*.

The OBSERVER seemed to desire to carry out the whole amount of eighty-four days against the Hindoos, and I wanted to prove that this balance was not struck fairly. In fact, as Christians are allowed fifty-two days of rest in the year, and Hindoos claim only thirty-two, the words at the end of that curious, slanting, diagonal line which is invariably drawn at the close of the sheet, should not, under *Creditor By*, be *Balance due to Us*, but ought, under *Debtor To*, to be thus "*Balance to Your credit*."

If the OBSERVER will inform me why the Arch-Bishop of York does not walk on foot to the Muster on Sundays, or why pious families in England do not send all their servants to both morning and evening service, confining their food to cold meats, and waiting upon themselves, on the Sabbath, I may, perhaps, be able to tell him why I use my palankin bearers, or my buggy horse, to go to Church.

I never insinuated that the advantages of the two religions ought to belong to the Hindoos; so there's an end of that. The OBSERVER says, that his Hindoo Assistants can work to his satisfaction on Sundays, without his presence on those days; that he has required them to do so; and that they have assented: *Dot and go one*: he ought to be satisfied, for he enjoys the sum total of his wishes.

In adverting to the old adage, I did not say that those who chose to go to Rome must do All that is done by Romans. I do

not assert that, because the OBSERVER has pleased to come to Bengal, it is incumbent on him to turn Hindoo, and so *barter*, or *exchange*, his fifty-two, for their thirty-two, days of rest:—this, I admit, would be too large a *bonus*. His detailed *flowed* remarks on this subject, are not worth a place even in the *Waste Book*.

I shall trouble you no more about this concern, and am, Sir, with Errors Excepted,

Your's,

April 3, 1823.

JOHN LEDGER.

Auction Catalogues.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

A reply to the following queries, from some of your numerous Correspondents, would be of essential benefit to the unknowing and unsuspecting part of the community, whose lives and property are rendered unsafe, by the existence of the present shameful deviation from truth in describing any article for sale.

Is the purchase of a lot at an Auction binding, should it prove not to answer the description given of it. For instance, a Horse said to be a Buggy Horse, and sold as such, which as soon as put into the Shafts, demolishes the whole in one instant.

Is the seller liable to a prosecution for Fraud?

Would an action to recover for the damage done, be gained in all probability?

Always bearing in mind the fact of the article not corresponding with the detailed description in the Auction Catalogue.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 2.

A SUFFERER.

Superintending Surgeons.

"And THIS, is a QUACK DOCTOR;—a greater mankiller than either of the other two."—Stevens's Lecture on Heads.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

From what I pick up in Society, the above may fit SIDROPHEL; but to be serious: it is of no consequence to the public, and of less to the right or wrong of the matter before it, whether one, two, or half a dozen people, have opposed the arguments, as they are called, of CANDIDUS; but it is of the greatest consequence to every individual in the Honorable Company's employ, to consider the remote and relative effects of the expected issue of this novel claim. On the subject of personalities I have already delivered my opinion; and it must be a closer reasoner, than the Champion SIDROPHEL, who may hope even to make me change it.

I disclaim connexion with any man; and am the sole master of my own secret. I have no interest whatever in the discussion, or nothing beyond that of every servant of the Company, whose duty I hold it to be, when he sees an attempt made to mislead the Government, or any of its Functionaries, or the Public, upon any question whatsoever, to use his best endeavours to assist the side of truth; and I deem it a dereliction from the line of his duty, in any one who joins in the deceit, knowing it to be so. Facts have been stated to the public; and they have not been questioned: They prove that, such a claim was decided upon by the Medical Board, in former days, as being unsupported by any Rule or Regulation: and more, as positively injurious in its operation to the PUBLIC SERVICE. There is no PRECEDENT; and yet CANDIDUS would have the exception *disprove* the RULE. From hence let every one of us take a lesson; and never be it forgotten, if ever one exception should be used as a precedent, that all future ones may be but so many steps towards the seizure and destruction of our present rights, claims, privileges, and immunities.

In order to keep off the evil day, I agree with one of your Correspondents, that every man of observation and judgement must advocate (notwithstanding its many evils) A FREE PRESS.

Sir, Once More, I am,

Dum-Dum.

AN OBSERVER.

Native Holidays.

SIR, To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

I read a letter in the JOURNAL of this morning, remarking upon my former communication to you on the subject of Native Holidays, and in reply to JOHN LEDGER the writer of it, I beg to offer the following observations.

I certainly will not deny that Christians are forbidden to work on the sabbath, but I must contend that this does not apply at all to the Hindus. There is nothing like violation offered to their religious prejudices in requiring their attendance on that day, for it is one for which they have no regard, and on this account I think they have no right to demand an exemption from their ordinary duties on it.

That Hindus can "work satisfactorily on Sundays without the presence of their European masters" I do most positively assert, for there is hardly a house of business in which there is not in the course of a week, a number of little articles to be done, which may be safely left to them, if previously instructed, as to the manner of performing them, by their employers.

The Christian dispensation certainly does allow of fifty-two holidays in a year, and the Hindu dispensation, of thirty two. Now, if I gave my Hindu servants the choice of the Holidays of either of the two forms I do more than is fair—if I tell them that they shall work on their Holidays, I offend their religious prejudices, and if I insist upon their working on a Sunday, what is the consequence? Why I offend some poor cynical creature or other who, forsooth, "is forbidden to labor on the Sabbath in worldly avocations." But I would ask this good man two or three questions, and the first is; How the Sabbath ought to be spent? He will tell me, I suppose, that a man ought to go to Church—but then I further ask him—is a man who goes to Church forbidden to use his bearers on that day? It must be remembered that the Sabbath is not to be broken except for works of necessity and mercy. Now I can see no necessity why for once in a way, a man in the perfect enjoyment of health should not walk to Church; and I am sure that very little mercy is shown to the bearers in making them work on a Sunday. I think then, that this conclusion is quite obvious, that if it be wrong to employ writers and scribes on a Sunday, it is also wrong to employ bearers on that day, and, therefore, that the remarks of John Ledger on this subject are the offspring of a false delicacy; unless he admits that he commits a great sin in going out in his palanquin on a Sunday, carried by bearers, and one equally great in riding in his Buggy drawn by "his horse, or his ass, or any thing that is his."

But if Hindus have a right to absent themselves on Sundays, their employers ought to have the right of enforcing their services on their holidays; for it is evident, that the advantages of the two religions do not belong to them; and I do therefore contend, that if they do not attend to their duties on one or the other of these occasions, they ought "to be mulcted" for their absence.

I am one of those who in this affair think differently from JOHN LEDGER. I cannot conceive any reason why a man living at Rome must do what is done in Rome. If at this time for example, I were to go to that city, is it a *sine qua non* of my residence that I should become a Catholic, and keep all the Saint's days in the Calendar, or allow my Catholic servants to do so either. I should there think it strange, that my servant should tell me he wanted a holiday on the 6th December because it is St. Nicholas's day—on the 7th, because it was Sunday—on the 8th because it is the Anniversary of the Conception of the Blessed Virgin; on the 13th because it was St. Lucy's day—on the 21st because it was Sunday, and St. Thomas's Day—on the 25th because it was Christmas Day, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st because the one is St. John's, another St. Stephen's, the third St. Innocent's, the fourth St. Thomas a Becket's, and the fifth St. Silvester's day. No! no! Mr. JOHN LEDGER—this will not do. Even if this were the custom of Rome and I were there, I would not comply with it.

In conclusion, I am happy to find, that success has attended my endeavours to make my people attend on the Sunday. Soon after I had published my determination to "cut the tulub" of those who did not attend, in proportion to their absence, I found a radical reform had begun to take place in my establishment. The natives attended on Sundays, and by taking care to provide work for them on Saturday sufficient to employ them during the next day, I had the gratification of finding more work done in the week, and of observing that the laborer was by so much the more worthy of his hire.

I beg to renounce every wish to bring the Sabbath into contempt, and to assure you, that no one has a greater regard for that Holy day or Holiday, (call it which you like) than myself; and that if any one attempted to deprive me of the right of enjoying it according to my own pre-conceived views of the nature of its institution, or "to mulct" my pay for absence on that day, he would find no one more zealous stickler for a holiday than

Your's

Calcutta, April 2, 1823.

JAN OBSERVER.

Selections.

Madras, March 21.—We are still unable to give any further tidings of His Majesty's Ship ALLIGATOR, or of the free trader WOODFORD.

Letters from Trincomalee have been received, mentioning the arrival of the new frigate MADAGASCAR. Some apprehensions had been entertained regarding her safety, owing to the unusual length of her passage from Bombay. She is now fitting out for England, and will touch at this Port for supplies. She may be expected to arrive almost immediately, as the 15th instant was the day fixed for her despatch. Packets are now open at the Post Office for this Vessel. She will only remain 48 hours in the Roads.

The YORK continued her voyage from Colombo on the 6th instant with the same Passengers that left this Port.

Supreme Court at Bombay.—We are happy to hear that the defects complained of at the Sister Presidency are likely to be remedied at a very early period, a Bill having, as we are informed, been framed and matured for introduction into Parliament early in the Session now sitting, for erecting a Supreme Court at Bombay in the place of the present Recorder's Court.—Madras Courier.

Melancholy Accident upon the River.—As the Fleet, conveying His Majesty's 16th Lancers from the Presidency to Cawnpore were passing Benares, one of the Boats unfortunately sunk, and we regret to add that a Corporal, his wife and two Children, were drowned. The Fleet reached Chunar on the 24th ultimo.—Bengal Hurkaru.

The Liberal.—THE LITERARY GAZETTE of the 19th of October contains a review of THE LIBERAL, a miscellany in Prose and Verse, by Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelly, and Leigh Hunt, published at Pisa. A few extracts from this volume, are inserted in our subsequent columns. There are other passages in the burlesque Vision of Judgment, which the Reviewer has properly held up to scorn and detestation. They are so heartless, so atrocious, and so profligate, that they can hardly be read without the greatest disgust. We know nothing so degrading to the human character, as the appropriation of fine talents, commanding genius, and a highly wrought poetical imagination, to base, licentious, and blasphemous purposes; and it is truly lamentable to see abilities which have so often drawn forth the admiration of the age, exhausting themselves in low ribaldry, and amidst filth and corruption. Those abilities, however, appear to have been paralyzed in their present efforts, and the power has happily not been commensurate with the will. The Vision of Judgment is said to be as dull as it is malignant and wicked; and the extracts we have seen, appear to confirm this opinion.

Engraving of Lord Hastings.—We are requested to observe, that the delay which has unavoidably occurred in completing the engraved Portrait of the Marquiss of Hastings, has been occasioned by the severe indisposition of the Artist, Mr. Savignac. The Engraving, which is extremely well executed, is, however, now nearly finished, and will probably be ready for delivery in the course of a few weeks.

Rope Bridge of Tension and Suspension.—This Bridge, which was particularly described in our last, has been a constant source of amusement during the week. The novelty of the structure has gathered together crowds every morning and evening to the Esplanade opposite the General Post Office, to examine the manner in which it is put together. We understand, that about one hundred and fifty people were collected upon it at one time, and made to move from side to side in a quick jerking manner, then run fore and aft, to try its strength, and that the machinery resisted the ordeal most completely. On Tuesday evening, three gentlemen went over in a bullock Cart, and occasioned a good deal of merriment. The dip which it had when first put up, has disappeared, and even an arch is now formed above the parallel of the main transom rollers. As a first effort, it may be well considered surprising, and it is highly creditable to the ingenuity of the Projector, that a Bridge of so great a space as 160 feet, and nine broad, should have been run up in a few hours by night and also that notwithstanding all the trials of its stability which it has since undergone, not the slightest alteration has been found necessary. The elliptic arch gives a good relief to the approach between the standard piles. The natives have hung garlands of flowers all over it, expressive of their gratification.

Yesterday afternoon the centre of the Bridge formed an arch raised two feet above the level of the main rollers at each end, and we are told it might be set up still higher if necessary.—Government Gazette.

Nagpore.—Mr. — Jenkins, the resident at Nagpore is now on a Tour of the District of Cherturghur, he has already visited Shawah, the source of the Maha Nuddea, and is now in progress from Ryepore to the sources of the Soane and Nerbudda, at Omerkuntuck. He is accompanied by a professional gentleman furnished with the necessary instruments for measuring the Heights of Mountains. Kokair, or Koukair, was visited by him on his route to Shawah.—John Bull.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Bombay Opium Sale.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The accounts of Opium sale by the Honorable Company at Bombay, on the 15th ultimo, state "the sale to be uncommonly dull and the purchasers so disheartened as to be few in number, and the sale so heavy as to be adjourned to the 17th, after the sale of 265 Chests at average of 1,690 Bombay Rupees."

Your's truly

April 3, 1823.

OPI-FER.

Persecution of Mr. Buckingham.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The impudence and unmanly tone of BARNY WOGAN, and other dull scribblers of the BULL of this-morning, has induced me to take up my pen in support of departed worth, which this insolent gang has dared to lampoon; I say of departed worth, because were Mr. Buckingham and the other gentleman, (to whom BARNY WOGAN, DECIUS, and DEMOCRITUS allude) on the spot, these fawning flatterers would not dare, though chuckling under the cloak of their official situations, to open their mouths. BARNY WOGAN fancies that he has all the arguments and facts to himself; but as yet I have not seen either from his pen. Has he, or has any one of his party refuted, (except by here and there, an assertion without proof, arising from the insolence of office), any one of the statements of "AN ENGLISHMAN," or "A LOVER OF TRUTH." I say he has not; and I go further and say, he cannot; on the contrary he has admitted, that "A LOVER OF TRUTH" detected him, and convicted him of falsehood; and I could without trouble, prove his assertions to be altogether untrue; but for BARNY WOGAN's hint of this morning, that the new restrictions on the Press, would, he hoped, be a check to the publication of truth, which hitherto has always been a most unwelcome informant. Mark you, Sir, the eleven foot of the enemy to a Free Press in the "note" signed "BARNY WOGAN," and observe how soon it has discovered the thoughts and the exultations of this Ultra Tory. Who he is I care not; nor should I consider his acquaintance either creditable or agreeable to a man of any party. In my last letter to you, which I wrote to give the people in England some idea of what stuff the BULL party was made, I omitted a most material feature in the history and persecution of Mr. Buckingham in this country; which I shall now take the liberty of offering to you with a request, that you will give it publicity in your JOURNAL, should you deem it worth the space it requires.

I say then again, Sir, that notwithstanding all the scandals and unfounded attacks made upon Mr. Buckingham's private character by the HUKKARU and MIRROR, he Mr. B. waded quietly through his labours, with cheerfulness of temper, and perseverance almost without example in the short history of man, rising every day, nay hourly, in the estimation of, I may safely say, every man in this city; while in general society, his acquaintance was courted not merely on account of his mental accomplishments, but on account of his happy turn to create mirth and good humour: thus, laudably I say, did this now persecuted man conduct himself among us, amusing and delighting all, until a question arose:—but mind you, Sir, it was not a question which interfered with the Government of this country, with the politics of this country, or with the religion of this country: it was purely a Parish question, among Englishmen who asked, as they had a right to do, for an account of the various sums which had by them been paid into the charitable fund under the controul of a Vestry, as is usual in their country, which right however, was disputed by a certain party; so completely un-Anglified do we become after a long residence in this country. This Vestry question agitated the whole of this society to a greater degree than any other ever before canvassed in the country; because it was a question which involved many of our valuable privileges, and because, as Englishmen, we felt and

knew that we were only demanding a right which is recognised in the poorest village in England; and yet, strange to say, this question is as yet undecided, owing to the delays usually attending public offices, for the matter was attested with a petition and counter petition referred to the India House. During this memorable discussion, certain angry ebbs passed, which were, with other matter attending the debate, published of necessity. In these ebbs, the temper of the standing Vestry was exposed; men on all sides censured them for not publishing the accounts; never was public opinion more fully manifested than on this occasion; and perhaps there never was a more respectable body of men met together, than was assembled at the Town Hall to consider of the resolutions necessary to conduct this English question. The resolutions were drawn up and unanimously (almost) carried, although numbers of the men who at this meeting held up their hands and spoke aloud in favor of the resolutions, were afterwards deterred from signing the petition, and were actually either talked over, or forced to sign the counter petition; although had the two petitions been ready at the Town Hall, on the day of the general meeting, hundreds of names would have been added to the popular one, for one that might have been subscribed to the other. And it is a remarkable fact, that the party who supported the standing Vestry, was composed of persons who know nothing of Parish matters, and many persons who were natives of a country, where Vestry business is rarely known, and where Parish matters are as different to what we have in England, as Mackerel and Salmon. In that party, however, were some Gentlemen of the highest respectability; and yet there were of that party, a few, who love to see men's minds enslaved—to this last few, the Public is indebted for the JOHN BULL. It was the active part which Mr. Buckingham took in this Vestry Question, that brought down upon him the wrath of a certain party, who have never since relaxed one hour in the bitterest animosity in which they indulge against him, nor have they ceased to persecute his character and his JOURNAL up to this hour. Not one of them, however, could write with that facility which always attended Mr. B.'s pen; they had not in them either argument or fact; and have been forced to continue their attacks, as they had commenced, by barefaced assertions, unsupported by a shadow of proof. Had Mr. B. neglected his duty as a public Editor, and not noticed either parties, or perhaps what would have been more to his advantage, supported the standing Vestry, he would have been at this moment in high favor with them, and the FRIEND OF BANK's would have been neglected by all hands, if he attempted to slander, as he has lately done under favor, the character of this respectable gentleman in whose praise too much cannot be written. I must not omit to state, that although the Vestry question still lays dormant, the discussion produced at least one (and it is an important) advantage: the Vestry now publish accounts of the charitable collections annually, which they had ceased to do previous to this question, and positively refused to do when called upon by the public whose Servants they were. We are indebted to this wholesome Regulation being renewed, to the freedom which about that time Lord Hastings had publicly in a most solemn manner, unqualified too by any sophistry, granted to the Calcutta Press.

But, Sir, was I to enumerate all the benefits which Mr. B. through his valuable JOURNAL has conferred on the Indian community, it would fill a full week's JOURNALS. Can it then be a matter of surprise, that the banishment of such a man is so deeply regretted by a large majority of our Countrymen, and of the Natives, generally, here and throughout India, although the banishment of any man without trial, must cause any painful reflections to every Englishman.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 2, 1823.

A SUBSCRIBER.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H. M.
Morning.....	9 51
Evening.....	10 15
Moon's Age.....	23 Days

Government Orders.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 29, 1823.

Mr. H. Newnham, Collector of Furruckabad.
Mr. H. J. Middleton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces,
Mr. S. M. Bouderson, Collector of Bareilly.
Mr. J. Fraser, ditto ditto of Agra.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MARCH 29, 1823.

Mr. John Hayes, Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tipperah.
Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Dacca.
Mr. S. Bird, Fourth Judge of do. do. of Moorsheadabad.
Mr. C. Dawes, Judge and Magistrate of the City of Dacca.

MILITARY.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 29, 1823.

In furtherance of the provisions of a Circular Order from the War Office, No. 466 of the 30th of April 1823, (Copy of which is annexed) the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following mode for carrying into effect the remittances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's Service to their families in Europe, pending a reference to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

1. All Sums saved from the Pay, or deducted at the desire of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Service, and intended bona fide for remittance to their families in the United Kingdom, shall be noted for deduction by the Pay Masters of Regiments at the foot of their Monthly Abstracts or Estimates, under the head "Total of Family Remittance Money," with a Memorandum to be received by a Bill on the Honourable Court of Directors, in favor of A. B. the Regimental Pay Master."

2. The Pay Master and Officer Commanding the Regiment shall Certify underneath, that the Sum, so deducted, is bona fide for the purpose set forth, and for the use and benefit only of the parties named in a sheet to be annexed, appropriated for "Sums deducted."

3. In this Sheet which will accompany each Abstract or Estimate shall be entered.—1st. The Names and rank of the Men making the Remittance.—2d. the Company.—3d. The Sums for deduction and remittance.—4th. The full address and residence of the parties to whom each Sum is payable by the Regimental Agent, to be Signed by the Commanding Officer and Pay Master respectively.

4. On receipt of these Documents Monthly, the Pay Master of King's Troops at the Presidency, shall deduct and Pay into the General Treasury the several "Sums Total" noted for remittance by the Pay Masters of Regiments, and demand separate Bills on the Honourable the Court of Directors in favor of the Pay Master of each Regiment or order, by whom it will be endorsed to the Agents in England, and forwarded as usual.

5. Each Bill shall specify the purpose and period for which it is granted, and will be drawn at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per Sonat Rupee or 8 Sonat Rupees per £ Sterling, at the usual date.

6. The Pay Masters under the direction of Commanding Officers, should forward with each Counterpart Bill to the Agents, a true Copy of the Sheet appropriated to "Sums deducted," with such other Memoranda from the men, under the Signature of the Commanding Officer or Captains of Companies relative to the appropriation, as may serve to prevent Mistakes on the part of the Regimental Agents, and to fulfil the intention of the facility thus afforded to the Men and their families.

COPY.—CIRCULAR, No. 466.

SIR, War-Office, Department of Accounts, April 30, 1822.

It having been represented to me that Soldiers on Foreign Service are often desirous of sending Money to this Country for the use of their Families or Friends, but that considerable difficulty is experienced in affording the means of so doing:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that with a view to afford facility to the Soldier to make such remittances without Loss or Risk, the Regimental Pay Master may deduct from the Total of the Expenditure in the Regimental Pay List the amount of whatever remittances may be wished to be made, specifying the names of the men, and the Sums

for each, in the Sheet appropriated for "Sums deducted."—A Separate Memorandum from each Man, having the Signature of the Commanding Officer or the Captain of his Company, directing the appropriation of the Sum he has allowed, is to be transmitted to the Regimental Agent, and when in addition to this Voucher the Agent shall have obtained the receipt of the person to whom Money was sent, the Money will be admitted as a charge in the Agent's Accounts.

I have, &c.

Officer Commanding 44th Foot. — (Signed) PALMERSTON.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH, 29, 1823.

The Governor General in Council, was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 21st instant, to nominate Surgeon John Crawford to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar as Resident at Singapore.

The following Appointment is made by Government:

Surgeon George Proctor to be Secretary to the Medical Board, vice Crawford.—This Appointment to have effect from the date of departure of the Ship on which Mr. Crawford may embark for Singapore.

Surgeon George Skipton has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his Rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.—Date of Arrival in Fort William 25th March 1823.

Assistant Surgeon James Gordon, attached to the Gnickwar Contingent, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, for 6 Months, and eventually to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Grahame, of the Ramghur Battalion, is permitted to proceed to Penang and Singapore for the recovery of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Four Months.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, was appointed in the Territorial Department, under date the 13th instant, to be Assistant to Capt. Colvin, Superintendent of Feroze Shaw's Canal in the Dehly Territory, with a Salary of Sonat. Rupees (250) Two hundred and Fifty per mensem in addition to his present Military Pay and Allowances.—Lieut. Ramsay is accordingly directed to place himself under the orders of Capt. Colvin.

Brevet-Captain James Manson, Adjutant of the Bardwan provincial Battalion, obtained under date the 20th instant, permission to be absent from his Station for Two Months from the 10th April ensuing, on account of his Private Affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 29, 1823.

Hossain Khan, Subadar of the Calcutta Native Militia, having become totally blind after a period of 58 years Service, of which nearly thirty-one years was with a Corps of the Line, the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and being already recommended for the Invalid Establishment, is, as a Special case, transferred to the Pension List, on the Superior rate of Invalid Pay granted to Subadars of the Line, viz. 40 Rupees per Mensem, from the date of his being finally Invalided.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 29, 1823.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and with reference to Government General Orders of the 14th ultimo, the Rangpoor Local Battalion will be formed into a Light Infantry Corps, and designated accordingly. The Military Board will take measures to supply the Corps on emergent Indent with a complete set of Fuzils and suitable Accoutrements in lieu of the Musquets and Rifles already ordered, from the Berhampore Magazine.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Stewart, doing duty with the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery at Neemuch, is directed to relieve Assistant Surgeon Paterson from the Medical charge of the Dinagepoor Local Battalion, preparatory to his obtaining leave of absence.

Major-General Reynell's Division Order of the 21st of February, directing Assistant Surgeon Dalrymple to afford Medical aid to the Wing of the 2d Battalion 6th Native Infantry stationed at Dehly, is confirmed.

Brigadier Knox's Division Order of the 7th instant, appointing Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Pringle of the Pioneer Corps to act as a Field Engineer to a Detachment of the Rajpootana Field Force proceeding on Service; and of Gunners Shannon and Cooper of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery to act as Laboratory Men with the Train of Artillery proceeding on the same Service, is confirmed.

The following Officers, 10th Ensigns in their present Corps, are removed to be 8th Ensigns in the Regiments specified opposite to their names.

Friday, April 4, 1823.

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Ensign W. J. B. Kayvett from the 5th to the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion.

Ensign O. B. Thomas, from the 12th to the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion.

Ensign W. Hunter, from the 2d to the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion.

The undermentioned Cornet and Ensigns are permanently posted to Regiments and Battalions as follows, and directed to join by water.

Cornet G. J. Fraser to the 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Neemuch.

Ensigns William Mitchell to the European Regiment; F. Bennett, to the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d Battalion, at Lucknow; J. Stephen, ditto 3d ditto, and 2d ditto, at Agra; A. Jackson, ditto 3d ditto, and 1st ditto, at Asseergurh; H. W. J. Wilkinson, ditto 4th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Jubbulpore; Wm. Souther, ditto 5th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Agra; H. Beatty, ditto 8th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Hansi; W. S. Mentesh, ditto 9th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Lucknow; Wm. Biddulph, ditto 12th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Etawah; S. R. Bagshawe, ditto 14th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Pertaub Gurh Oude; K. B. Hamilton, ditto 17th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Loodiana; Robert McMardo, ditto 19th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Juanpore; M. W. Gilmore, ditto 20th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Barrackpore; P. P. Turner, ditto 20th ditto, and 2d ditto, at ditto; G. D. Cullen, ditto 21st ditto, and 1st ditto, at Nagpore; J. Ross, ditto 21st ditto, and 2d ditto, at Sangor; John Bracken, ditto 22d ditto, and 2d ditto, at Nagpore; J. H. Craigie, ditto 24th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Muttra; F. W. Anson, ditto 24th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Almorah; T. Seaton, ditto 25th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Nussereabad; C. S. Barberie, ditto 28th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Mhow; George Cox, ditto 30th ditto, and 1st ditto, at Baitool; F. W. Hardwick, ditto 30th ditto, and 2d ditto, at Bhopalpoore.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.
2d Battalion, 4th Regiment.—Major W. C. Faithfull, from 5th March, to 5th April, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Dew, from 25th April, to 25th October, on Medical Certificate, to visit Snabatho for the recovery of his health.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 27, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hetzel's Artillery Battalion Order of the 1st of March, appointing 1st-Lieutenant Sanders to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, vice Wood proceeded on general leave, is confirmed.

Ensign Henry Beatty, posted to the 8th Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Battalion in General Orders of the 25th instant, will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment until further orders.

Captain B. Roope is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, and Captain Gough from the latter to the former Battalion.

Ensign H. W. J. Williamson, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry at Barrackpore until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:
Goruckpore Light Infantry.—Brevet Captain Macleod, from 3d May to 3d June, on his private affairs, to visit Azimghur and Gazypore.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Jervis, from 25th March to 10th June, on his private affairs, to visit Juanpore.

2d Battalion 13th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. R. Browne, from 20th March, to 20th May, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to go to Sea.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 29, 1823.

All Officers coming to the Presidency, whether on Duty or Leave of Absence, are reminded of the Standing Order of the Service, by which they are required to report their arrival and Departure to the Town Major of Fort William.

Major-General Reynell's Division Order of the 14th March, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Patterson, of the 1st Battalion 17th Native Infantry, to assume Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry at Dehlee, on the departure of Surgeon J. Paterson on sick certificate, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon John Allan is posted to the 2d Battalion 28th Native Infantry, and will join it on being relieved from his present duty by the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Royle at Seharunpore.

Ensign S. R. Bagshawe, of the 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, is permitted to continue doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry at Barrackpore until the 1st of July next.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:
Hill Biddars.—Captain A. Lomas, from 20th March to 20th May, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application to proceed to Sea.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Primrose, from 1st March, to 21st July, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment.—Surgeon Patterson, from 20th April to 20th December, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Lieutenant J. W. H. Turner, from 1st April, to 1st June, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 31, 1823.

Deputy Superintending Surgeon J. Brown is with reference to General Orders of the 30th January 1821, posted to the Cawnpore Division of the Army and directed to join.

The Superintending Surgeon stationed at Neemuch is henceforward to inspect and report upon the whole of the Hospitals within the Limits of the Western Division of the Army.

Surgeon George Baillie is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Artillery Regiment.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 27th of January last, to Captain P. P. Morgan, of the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment, is cancelled from the 22d instant, the date of his joining a Detachment of his Corps at Khoordah.

The appointment in Detachment Orders under date the 12th instant, of Ensign W. A. Ludlow to act as Adjutant to the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies of the 1st Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry detached on Service under command of Captain Skene of the latter Corps, is confirmed.

The leave granted in General Orders of the 19th ultimo, to Cornet Blair, 5th Light Cavalry, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Ensign F. W. Anson, of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry at Benares until further orders.

Ensign W. S. Mentesh, of the 2d Batt. 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to continue with Lieut. Col. Boyd's Detachment of the European Regiment, until its arrival at Jubbulpore, when he will proceed and join the 1st Battalion of his Regiment, with which he will do duty until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence:

General Staff, Capt. Showers, Brigade-Major, Meerut, from 20th March to 20th June, to visit Berhampore, on urgent private affairs.

Horse Brigade, Lieut. A. Thomson, from 2d April to 2d October, to visit the Hill Provinces, on his private affairs.

2d Batt. 16th Regt. Lieut. H. V. Glegg, from 1st February to 15th February, in extension, to rejoin his Corps at Neemuch.

The appointment in Division Orders under date Meerut 14th instant, by Major General Reynell, of Lieut. C. Whinfield, Horse Brigade, to act as Brigade Major to the Meerut Division, during the absence of Brigade Major Showers on leave, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 1st, 1823.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the return to Berhampore, of the Wing of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment now stationed at Dacca.

The Brigadier Commanding the Eastern Frontier will issue the necessary orders for their march by a route with which he will be furnished by the Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Wintle, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

Lieutenant Ponsonby is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, in the room of Lieutenant Hay, Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, subject to the Provisions of General Orders under date the 17th February last.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 8th ultimo, to Major G. Pollock, Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, is cancelled from the 30th, the date of that Officer's return to Dum Dum.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

1st Battalion 26th Regiment.—Captain E. Day, from 1st April, to 1st August, on Medical Certificate, to remain at Pooree.

1st Battalion 24th Regiment.—Brevet Captain McMahon, from 20th April, to 10th November, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion Native Invalids, Lieutenant S. Swiney, from 15th April to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 24, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.—Captain R. E. Burrows from the 65th Regiment to be Captain, vice James Goldfrak who exchanges, 1st March, 1823.
65th Foot.—Captain James Goldfrak from the 20th Regiment to be Captain, vice R. E. Burrows who exchanges, 1st March, 1823.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 25, 1823.

The departure from Fort William of the detachment belonging to the 87th Regiment, as directed in General Orders, No. 2895, of the 12th instant, is postponed until further Orders.

Lieut. Masterson, 87th Regiment, together with the men of his detachment, are attached to do duty with the 44th Regiment, until the opening of the river.

Major Bristow will retain in his possession the management of the accounts of the men.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, March 29, 1823.

Cornet A. W. Bishop of the 11th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Ensign Rumley of the 30th Regiment, and to Capt. Bonfion of the 41st, the former to return to Europe on sick Certificate, with leave of absence for two years, from the date of his embarkation, and the latter in extension, to the 1st Proximo, to enable him to join his corps, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, March 31, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Byrne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Muirson, deceased, 5th March 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Departure.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
April 2	Favorite	Dutch	Davies	Madras

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—CONDE DO RIO PARDO, (P.)—MANGLES, outward-bound, remains.—SCOTIA, inward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—MINERVA, proceeded down.

Saugur.—JOHN MUNRO, FAZEL CURRIM, and DOLPHIN, (Brig), gone to Sea, on the 1st instant.

The French Ship ZELIE, Captain Travers, is expected to sail for Isle of France in 3 or 4 days.

The ORACABANA, arrived off Burrah Bazar Ghant on Wednesday.—The ARCYLE, arrived off Esplanade on the same day.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieut. Col W. Elliott, C. B. 4th Light Cavalry, from Karnaol. Major George Pollock, Acty. Regt. from the Sand Heads. Captain C. Ryan, 2d Batt. 12th N. I. from Etawah. Ensign A. J. Fraser, 2d Batt. 13th N. I. from Dacca.

Departures.—Lieut. P. B. Barlton. Acty. Regt. to Jogigopa. Lieut. W. Grant, 1st Batt. 13th N. I. to Midnapore.

Births.

At Chowringhee, on the 1st instant, at the House of the Hon'ble Mr. FENDALL, the Wife of Captain FENDALL, of a Son.

On the 2d instant, the Wife of Mr. JOHN REBBINO, of the Judicial Department, of a Son.

On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. G. H. POOLE, of a Son.

At Anrunghabad, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Captain FREDERICK PATTERSON, of the Anrunghabad Division, of a Daughter.

On the 16th ultimo, on Board her Budgerow near Dinapore, the Lady of Dr. CAMPBELL, H. M. 87th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of a Daughter.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Yesterday.)

Indigo.—Sales to a considerable extent have been effected in this since our last.—The demand for the finer qualities has improved during the week, and prices rate a shade higher—the following is a statement of the exportation to the 31st ultimo, viz.

Great Britain, maunds 48067; For Europe, 18993; America, 6276; Persian Gulph; &c. 4005, Total Maunds, 77286.—By the H. C. 8284.

Cotton.—No sales have been effected in this during the week, except a few small parcels changing hands among the natives, for country consumption, it appears also to be in little demand, and on the decline in the interior.—At Mirzapore 25th ultimo, new Banda was quoted at 18 12, Jaleon at 16 8 and Cutchoura at 15 per local maund.—At Jeerunge 20th March, Jaleon was stated at 14 to 14 2, and Cutchoura at 12 12 to 13, and no business doing—stock 22,250 maunds.

Opium.—We have heard of no sales in this since our last, except the Honourable Company's re-sale of 20th ultimo—5 chests of Behar, in large cakes were brought forward, which went off at 3000 per chest, and 20 chests ditto in small cakes, which averaged per chest, 1316-4.

Grain.—In limited demand at our quotations.

Saltpeetre.—In fair demand, but we have no improvement to state in prices.

Sugar.—Dull, and a heavy stock in the market.

Piece Goods.—Very dull, our quotations, are almost nominal—the purchases reported are confined to small parcels forced into the market.

Metals.—Spelter in fair demand—Block Tin, dull, and rather on the decline.—Iron, Swedish and English, in limited demand.—Steel, looking down.—Copper, sheathing, steady.—Tin Plates, dull, but firm at our quotations.

Europe Goods.—Piece Goods, a heavy stock in the market, and in general looking down.—Stationery, a large stock in the market.—Hardware, dull.—Ojiman's Stores, and other perishable articles, in fair demand.

Freight to London.—Still rates at £1 10 to £2-10 per ton.

Vessels in the River.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of April 1823.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels	Tons.
Free Traders, for Great Britain, &c	4	1,870
Country Ship, for ditto	1	699
Ditto for China,	1	261
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	21	8,729
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	13	7,779
French Vessel,	1	300
American Vessel,	1	286
Portuguese Vessels,	6	2,100
Spanish Vessel,	1	270
Dutch Vessel,	1	149
Arabian Vessel,	1	500
Total	51	22,934
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of April, 1822,	4	1,862
Ditto ditto, on the 1st of April 1823,	4	1,870
Increase		18

Marriage.

At Madras, on the 15th ultimo, at St. George's Church, Captain BAYLEY, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, to LOUISA, youngest Daughter of the late GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 3d instant, WILLIAM EATON, Esq. Barrister of the Supreme Court, aged 42 years.

At Madras, at the house of her uncle, Major T. H. SMITH, Commanding Nundidroog, on the 17th of February, in the 17th year of her age, of fever, Miss ANNA WILSON, a most amiable young lady, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

At Madras, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. JACOB LUDAVICK ROTHMEYER, eldest Son of Mr. PHILIP HENRY ROTHMEYER, aged 24 years and 10 months, after a lingering illness of ten months, which he bore with Christian fortitude, and died perfectly resigned to the will of his Maker.

At Bangalore, on the 16th ultimo, in the 35th year of his age, Captain EDWIN OLDNALL, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.